DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 034 20 February 1986

ALBANIA

'Selective' Contacts Sought With West B 1
[Oslo AFTENPOSTEN 14 Feb]
Marko, Spahiu Attend Assembly Election Seminar B 1

BULGARIA

UNESCO Preserved Despite Western Scheme C 1
Economic Cooperation Talks Held With SFRY C 2
Opening Session C 2
Report on Talks, Agreements C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

More on Leaders' Speeches to Party Conferences D 1
Husak Chairs Meeting on Congress Preparations D 4
Husak Attends USSR Embassy Army Day Reception D 5
CPCZ Central Committee Session Begins 20 Feb D 5
Obzina on Turn in Technical Development D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 5 Feb]
Havlin Addresses Ideological Commission Session D 9

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reportage on Sindermann Delegation's Visit to FRG E 1
Welcomed by SPD E 1
Talks With Brandt E 1
Meeting With Vogel E 1
Sindermann, Vogel on Talks E 2
[Koch]
Text of TV Interview E 3
[Mainz]
Sindermann-Kohl Talks Cited E 4
Vogel Speaks at Dinner E 5
Sindermann Dinner Toast Noted E 7
CDU's Jenninger Receives Sindermann E 8
[DPA]
'Further Coverage' E 8
[cross-reference]

HUNGARY

Kadar Addresses Taurus Workers' Meeting F 1
[PARTELET No 2]
'Gleam of Hope' Noted at Vienna MBFR Talks F 5
[Tatar in MAGYAR NEMZET 7 Feb]
Chervov Arms Control Interview Reviewed F 7
[Szabo, Szentesi]

Public Prosecutor Remarks on Crime Figures F 9

POLAND

Reportage on Messner's Visit to Moscow G 1
[cross-reference]
Libyan Official Arrives on 'Special Mission' G 1
Orzechowski Continues Mission to Greece G 1
Jaruzelski Greets Khamene'i on National Day G 1
Further on Economic Talks With Hungary G 1
[TRYBUNA LUDU 6 Feb]
Trade Protocol Signed With Nicaraguan Delegation G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 5 Feb]
'Revisionist Amok' Spreads in FRG Circles G 3
[Solecki]
Michnik, Lis, Frasyniuk Verdict Postponed G 4
[DPA]
Farm Fund Will Not Receive Walesa's Nobel Cash [AFP G 4
Briefs: Science Council Head Named G 4

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives, Talks With U.S. Jewish Leaders H 1
Libyan Economics Minister Received by Ceausescu H 1
Banc Reads RCP Greetings to Cuban Party Congress H 1
[SCINTEIA 6 Feb]

YUGOSLAVIA

Further on LCY Anticommnist Ideology Conference I 1
18 Feb Session [Badel] I 1
Dangers of Technological Dependence I 2
Emigre Meeting in Sofia I 2
'Significant Change' in LCY CC Elections Noted I 3
Belovski, Journalists Discuss 13th LCY Congress I 4
Congress 'Last Week of June' I 4
KOMUNIST Article Questions Nuclear Power Use I 5

'SELECTIVE' CONTACTS SOUGHT WITH WEST

PM190739 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Feb 86 p 4

[Stein Savik dispatch: "Albania Satisfied With 'Friendly' Norway"]

[Text] Tirana, 13 Feb -- Yesterday Albanian Deputy Foreign Minister Sokrat Plaka spoke in enthusiastic terms about his talks with Thorbjorn Froysnes, Norwegian Foreign Ministry under secretary. He described the exchange of views as a success and added: We have received the Norwegian delegation as representative of a friendly people."

After his talks with Plaka the Norwegian Foreign Ministry under secretary was also received by Albanian Foreign Minister Reis Malile. There has been much speculation about Albania's "opening" after its lengthy self-imposed isolation. After the exchange of views Froysnes said that he thought he could say that the Albanian leadership wants a dialogue with a number of Western countries -- without changing its policies, however -- and that Norway is seen as a good contact partner. This is undoubtedly an assessment that will be met with interest in the West.

However, contacts with the West will be "selective." A dialogue with the United States is out of the question since Tirana is maintaining its opposition to both superpowers. And there are other reasons why the obstacles to diplomatic relations with Britain and West Germany have still not been cleared away.

In the under secretary's view the contacts with Western countries could increase Albania's security without Tirana abandoning its fundamental foreign policy course. Second, the desire for contacts can be traced back to the fact that Albania has reached an economic level at which cooperation with Western countries is useful for continued development.

During the talks Froysnes stressed that Albania's independent policy is an important stabilizing factor in the Mediterranean region. He was clearly also referring to the fact that, together with Yugoslavia, Albania amounts to a neutral zone in the Balkans -- in a strategically central position.

The Albanian views expressed were, as expected, characterized by deep distrust of the superpowers. The official representatives described both the Soviet Union and the United States as a threat to security in the Mediterranean region. In their view the hopes pinned on the results of the Geneva summit are considerably exaggerated. They spoke in positive terms of the European countries' efforts in the CSCE process -- from which Albania is the only European country to hold back. But they expressed doubts about whether these efforts will produce results.

It is true that Albania is trying to extend cooperation with its neighbors, but it totally rejects the idea of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. "Nuclear arms can be abolished by those who have them, and not by countries which are already free of nuclear arms," was the thrust of their argument.

The new contacts between Norway and this tiny communist country have also produced the following results: The political exchange of views will continue although it is not yet clear whether this will happen regularly. Work will now begin on a cultural agreement aiming at exchanges -- and here Albania's chief interest seems to be to have technical specialists trained in Norway. The country already has similar cooperation with Italy, France, and Sweden.

Through its director, Ornulf Valla Norsk Jernverk A/S has reached agreement on Albanian supplies of chromium ore. This could also open the door for increased Norwegian exports, since Albania requires balance between imports and exports.

There is also interest in having Norwegian offshore experts come to Albania, even though oil production -- which is put at 2.5 million metric tons -- is currently restricted to the mainland. The Norwegian delegation left Tirana yesterday afternoon on its way to Belgrade where Under Secretary Froysnes will meet Yugoslav representatives. The delegation was accompanied by Ambassador to Belgrade Tore Bogh who is also accredited to Tirana.

MARKO, SPAHIU ATTEND ASSEMBLY ELECTION SEMINAR

AU131012 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 13 Feb

[Text] Tirana, February 13 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly organized a seminar yesterday which was attended by chairmen and secretaries of the executive committees of the people's councils of the districts, representatives of the central power organs, mass organisations, press organs, radio, television, ATA and other comrades.

Present in the seminar was also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Vice President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Rita Marko, The Vice President of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Comrade Xhafer Spahiu, too, spoke in the seminar.

He pointed out among others that this time the elections campaign assumes a special importance because it takes place in the jubilee year of the 45th anniversary of the founding of our glorious party and in the year of its 9th congress which will draw the balance sheet of the hitherto achievements and will open up new greater prospects for the future.

The present elections will also serve the constant strengthening and enlivement of the activity of the elected organs, especially of the role of the people's councils for the active participation of the working masses in running the country, for the further democratisation and revolutionisation of the state power organs of all levels.

It was stressed in the seminar that one of the main objectives of the people's councils of the districts, the executive committees, their apparatus and of the grassroot people's councils, which are involved in the great revolutionary movement "standard bearers in the implementation of the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxa", will be the struggle and efforts for the frontal realisation in all the fields, on the basis of the task set by the 13th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party.

UNESCO PRESERVED DESPITE WESTERN SCHEME

AU192019 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 19 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian National Commission on UNESCO has assessed 1985 as "maybe the hardest one in the history of the organization."

The 23rd General Conference of UNESCO has turned into a duel between the forces of progress and development, in the face of the countries of the socialist community, and the conservative forces, represented by Great Britain and the U.S. acting outside the organization, reads the report of the Bulgarian National Commission presented at the annual meeting which has taken place here. The report stresses that "the scheme of the world reaction envisaged Sofia to mark the beginning of the disintegration of UNESCO." A wide plan has been worked out, according to which it fell to the representatives of the United Kingdom to play to the tune of the "observers" from Washington.

This plan has created difficulties but it has not withstood to the united pressure of almost all member states, says the report. It was namely in Sofia where UNESCO has preserved its integrity and authority, it has proved its absolute independence. After the General Conference in Sofia UNESCO has come out ever more consolidated, with greater prestige.

"The General Conference will reamin in the history of UNESCO as an eloquent manifestation of the "wisdom of Sofia", of the "spirit of Sofia", reads the report.

The report points out as success of the socialist and the developing countries the fact, that the imposed cuts in the programmes of UNESCO, because of gaps in the budget after the withdrawal of the U.S., Great Britain and Singapore, have been made proportionally in general. The attack of the West against several, so called, "neuralgic" programmes failed to succeed. Not a single programme has been completely eliminated.

The report of the Bulgarian National Commission marks the fact that the withdrawal of Great Britain has not acquired a character of avalanche. Thanks to the success of the 23rd General Conference, other West-European countries have delivered official declarations to the contrary, i.e. that UNESCO pursues the right course, that beginning for reforms has been set and they will work for the improvement of the organization participating in it, and not from the outside.

After it has withstood the pressure and has proved its vitality, in the future UNESCO will continue to need, even more than before, the support of the progressive forces, stresses the report.

Last year, besides the 23rd General Conference, Bulgaria hosted another 15 international events of UNESCO, like the conference "Children in the Century of Information -- Tomorrow's Problems Today", the symposium on preservation of environment and the genetic fund in it, the session of the world federation of the clubs and associations of UNESCO, and others.

Bulgaria continues to participate actively in the programmes of UNESCO on the problems of education, scinece, culture and communications.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD WITH SFRY

Opening Session

LD180048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, 17 February (TANJUG) -- A session of the joint Yugoslav-Bulgarian chamber opened in Sofia today. The Yugoslav delegation is headed by Nikola Filipovic, president of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy, while the Bulgarian side was headed by Petur Rusev, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry. They carried out an analysis of Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic cooperation so far. Particular attention was devoted to long-term arrangements, such as division of labor, industrial cooperation, specialization, and so forth. Stress was laid on the significance of involving the two countries' economic chambers in developing long-term forms of cooperation which now, in the total exchange, participate with only about 5 percent.

Today Nikola Filipovic also held talks with Stoil Ferdov, director general of the Bulgarian state railways, on the participation of Yugoslav organizations of associated labor in modernizing Bulgarian railways. It was said that Rade Koncar of Zagreb could deliver train engines for the needs of Bulgarian railways and Gosa of Smederevska Palanka special passenger wagons. As a counterdelivery the Bulgarian side would provide tank cars for the needs of Yugoslav railways. Iskra of Ljubljana will be engaged on the automatization of the 156 km long Sofia-Plovdiv railway line.

The meeting is expected to end on Wednesday [19 February] with the signing of a joint document.

Report on Talks, Agreements

AU192006 Sofia BTA in English 1932 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Sofia, February 19 (BTA) -- The talks between Mr. Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Industry and Commerce Chamber, and Mr. Nikola Filipovic, chairman of the Presidency of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslvavia, were businesslike and constructive. They centered on the broadening of cooperation in mechanical engineering, chemistry and the light industry. At the meetings in the different ministries and economic organizations the two sides expressed the wish to promote reciprocal trade exchange, the joint appearance on third markets and the investment of new industrial capacities in the two countries.

A session of the Bulgaro-Yugoslav Trade and Industry Chamber was also held here. A programme was signed for its work in 1986. The document provides for increasing the contacts between the business leaders, the widening of information about export possibilities and participation in fairs and specialized exhibitions in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. An agreement was reached for the two countries to make proposals for facilitating the conditions of border area trade.

Concrete agreements for cooperation between enterprises of the mechanical engineering and the metallurgy were also signed.

MORE ON LEADERS' SPEECHES TO PARTY CONFERENCES

LD171141 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Roundup of leader speeches during regional party meetings on 16 February]

[Excerpts] Intensification, effectiveness and the quality of the economic development process -- those are the main tasks discussed by party members at the Central Slovak regional conference in Banska Bystrica. The conference was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Comrade Jozef Lenart. Here is a portion of his remarks during yesterday's debate:

[Begin Lenart recording, in Slovak] As we know, the party is promoting the speeding up of intensification. In implementing this strategy, however, there is a great deal of inconsistency, conservatism and indifference on the part of managers, but hardly any of the party conclusions are applied to these people. Party members, economic managers and functionaries are not being punished for failing to implement this strategy. There are also factories and workplaces where they produce shoddy goods, goods destined only for the warehouses; there are cases in which shoddy goods leave the factory gates and party members, who are also the relevant employees, say nothing; there are even cases where party plant committees say nothing; there are even cases where party plant committees try to justify this, instead of coming to grips with the problem.

It also happens that technical development plans are not implemented, deadlines for completing tasks are missed and tasks are implemented at a snail's pace, yet party members employed in research, development and production are not called to account by party members' meetings, by district party committees, or by higher bodies, including departments of the CPSL Central Committee. Older party members, in personal meetings or in letters to the Central Committee, draw attention to various problems, to the embezzlement of our common wealth, to self-enrichment, to abuse of positions of authority with a view to personal material gain, to various mafias which cover up for one another, who do each other various favors and counterfavors; they also draw attention to other phenomena, to which the appropriate senior officials adopt a liberalist, not to say opportunistic, attitude in the petit bourgeois sense of leaving well enough alone.

This cannot be tolerated, and it is vital that we adopt, in the spirit of the party statutes, an uncompromising approach to such attitudes and practices, so that the statutes are not merely empty theory, but living guidance, so that we have an inherent need to act according to them. Because of this, and in view of our new tasks, certain sections of the statutes are being modified and updated. A Communist has a duty to work for the development of production, for its intensification, to be an example in his work and a pioneer of everything progressive, to assimilate the latest developments of science and technology, to continually increase his qualifications, to ensure good management, effectiveness and quality, and to promote the principle of remuneration according to merit.

A new and very important aspect is the extension of the right to check on additional primary organizations. The Party Central Committee sees one of its major concerns as ensuring that the party and its bodies have the ability to master our difficult tasks. Comrades, let us make ourselves familiar with the text of the statutes, and with their spirit, let us endorse these statutes, let us assess our work in the light of them above all, let us act on these statutes.

A large number of young members, owing to their age and short period of party membership, need to have their training improved so they can put their party membership to good use at their workplaces, and in social organizations. Let us make them realize that by entering the party they do not gain the right to privileges, but to revolutionary obligations by voluntarily committing themsleves to higher standards in their lives. Their reward is not under-the-table payments [baksis] or other advantages, but the profound moral satisfaction, the class-based patriotism and humanitarian ambition to live a fruitful and fulfilled life which has always been, and will always be, worthwhile. In our society there are more and more such people; let us be perceptive to them, let us encourage them, let us strengthen their determination in this respect. [end recording]

The proceedings of the South Moravian regional party conference were attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Comrade Josef Korcak. Also in the delegation were Comrade Mikulas Beno and other officials. The resolution approved by the conference stresses, in particular, the need to apply science and technology promptly in the production process, the tasks of raising labor productivity and reducing materials costs in respect of the plan for the individual years of the 5-year plan. This subject was also addressed in the debate by Comrade Josef Korcak. He went on to say the following:

[Begin Korcak recording, in Czech] The regional conferences are the culmination of the congress preparations. They are taking place in the spirit of the policies of the CPCZ Central Committee, they are characterized by the active approach of party members and the interest of the public at large. Since the annual membership meetings great organizational efforts have been put in hand. The main purpose and the essence of these preparations for the congress, from the primary organizations upwards, was to mobilize the party, rally it in order to evaluate achievements and to discuss plans for the future.

In the South Moravian region too, since the 15th session of the party Central Committee, a great deal of knowledge has been accumulated about what has worked well and about what we still have to tackle more thoroughly, about what you like, and about what you want to see disappear, about new problems which need deeper analysis and clear standpoints, about shortcomings which must be tackled more vigorously, about unnecessary difficulties caused by individual irresponsibility and incompetence. None of this should be brushed under the carpet, all of it needs a response. Not everything can be changed overnight, but in no case should we accept evasive standpoints, half-baked decisions, justification of the unjustifiable, the mere replay of the same old attitudes, or the avoidance of awkward situations. The suggestions and critical views which have been received, the accumulated experience and the lessons learned are a valuable bank of knowledge, trust and authority for the party. Let us use it properly, let us not waste any of it, let us build on it, let it produce dividends for us. That is the way forward, that is what our responsibility for fulfilling the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress demands of us. This approach should be considered by every party body and every party functionary as the yardstick and test of the determination and ability to understand correctly and implement effectively the great demands of the future.

By citing specific facts about progress in all the spheres of public life, your conference has shown the correctness of the strategy adopted at the 16th congress. It confirms the benefits produced by this course, which has also borne fruit in improving living standards for the citizens of all the districts, towns and villages of your region. It is a record of the political and work efforts of recent years. It is a mirror of the everyday joys and problems of the working man, of party members, of members of other political parties of the National Front, and of people with no party affiliation.

Your successful record is proof that the wealth and might of our state, and the satisfaction and happiness of its people thrives on honest and diligent work, on the commitment, the knowledge and the initiative of the people in all areas of our socialist country. [end recording]

Comrade Korcak went on to talk about the work of the National Committees, primarily of their tasks in improving the level of services. Later in his speech he dealt with the international situation, in which he recalled the latest extraordinarily important peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

From the course of the second day of the South Bohemian regional party conference, which was attended by a delegation of the party Central Committee headed by Josef Kempny and which also included Frantisek Pitra and other comrades, the attention paid by party members to the further development of that region emerged clearly.

Comrade Josef Kempny spoke during the debate, and here is part of his remarks:

[Begin Kempny recording in Czech] Thanks to the intensive efforts of the party in the sphere of foreign and domestic policy, thanks to the diligent work of all the people, we have manged to lay the foundations for a new upsurge in economic and social development. This is what is contained in the draft document on the main guidelines for our economic and social development in the future.

What does this consist of, comrades? In the party leadership we have come to the conclusion that the further development of our advanced socialist society cannot be based on low rates of economic growth. Transferred to enterprise level or into everyday language this means that none of us can count on being allotted a "soft" plan [mekky plan]. The question arises whether we have the necessary preconditions for this tough political economic strategy. We reached the unanimous conclusion that realistic possibilities for this do, indeed, exist, as long as the central element of all our work is intensification of the economy, improved organization and the style of all management work and all work in general. Our production -- and this is well-known -- is still highly labor- and materials-intensive, we do not make sufficient use of capital assets, we frequently manufacture goods for which there is no market, we have large stocks of goods, disproportionately high overheads, and so forth. Everywhere we find room for improvement -- misuse of working time, inadequate work organization, excessive production inputs or less than full use of capital assets.

We are often asked: What can we do about this? In our view, it is necessary to move from words to actions. This can be done simply by harnessing the resources already at hand. Let us begin with order at our workplaces, by maintaining work discipline, by adhering to technical specifications and norms; the savings to be made at this level are a crucial resource. This is where we must begin. We must bear in mind that the overwhelming majority of all these measures can be put into effect now, that we do not need new investment or more manpower or additional materials to accomplish this. [end recording]

Present at the city party conference in Bratislava was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Miloslav Hrsukovic. The delegation also included Jindrich Polednik and other comrades. In the debate, the 39 delegates spoke, giving a true picture of the conditions of their work in individual workplaces. The scientific, research and development base of Bratislava is formed by 21,000 employees, which, along with institutions of higher learning, an enormous creative potential. This was stated in the speech made in the debate by Peter (?Knepo). He addressed an appeal to Bratislava's scientific and research workplaces to direct 2 percent of their creative potential toward strengthening the city's industrial base.

Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic paid tribute in his speech to all positive results Bratislava's working people achieved in raising the quality of work, applying scientific and technological development at workplaces and in other areas in fulfilling the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress. He confirmed that the high level of the development of production forces, the developed socialist production relations, political maturity and technical skill of the working people constitute a firm base to set out and fulfill the demanding tasks of the future period. In the section of his speech analyzing the development of Bratislava he said, among other things:

[Begin Hruskovic recording in Slovak] A great deal of what was necessary, desirable and nice has been done in Bratislava for the benefit of its inhabitants. Our society has not been miserly in expending resources while considering the sources available. Rather, the question arises whether they have been correctly oriented conceptually and to what effect. It is almost a general phenomenon that larger towns have the tendency to unhealthy expansion which is not always economically justified and which gradually worsens living conditions for their inhabitants. Their impact is making greater and greater demands on infrastructure which in turn requires more workers who either live in the town or who commute. To put these opposing tendencies into harmony is the very responsible task for the planning authorities of the town and the republic, linked closely to the territorial plan and carried out in close cooperation with architects and town planners. This applies to the full extent of Bratislava already today and the more so in the future.

For illustration, we have built and continue to build the city district of Petrzalka. Along with the gradual growth of housing for the inhabitants, civil amenities are also growing, albeit at a slower pace. Somewhat belatedly we have begun to think and take measures to develop the economic infrastructure that would be close to this agglomeration. Commuting to work is becoming an ever increasing problem. In 5 to 10 years when today's children will grow up, this state of affairs will worsen even more. We have to make use of all the possibilities to speedily eliminate these disproportions. People regard the acquiring of an apartment and the corresponding employment as an indisputable asset. Gradually the meeting of these basic needs is being shifted into qualitatively new values. This is natural and understandable. They want to live and dwell in a good and healthy environment and in their leisure time to enjoy greenery in peace, especially with children; to enjoy culture according to their taste and hve access to good quality shops and services. [end recording]

In this connection Comrade Miloslav Hruskovic called for the flexibility and deepening of the accountability of deputies and local government employees in dealing with the justifiable requirements of the inhabitants. At the close of the proceeding the delegates approved a resolution which instructs each party member to fully secure the adopted structural changes in manufacturing enterprises in keeping with the increased requirements of the national economy. In the sense of this program Bratislava is to become a city of exemplary quality of production and effectiveness of work.

HUSAK CHAIRS MEETING ON CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD200034 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] A state-wide meeting with leading secretaries of regional committees and the city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava took place today in Prague, chaired by CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak in the presence of members and candidate members of the Presidium and members of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee.

The meeting considered current questions regarding the party's work in the closing stage of preparation for the 17th CPCZ Congress. The participants evaluated experiences from annual members' meetings of the party's primary organizations and party conferences, the course of discussion on the draft Main Guidelines of Czechoslovakia's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and the outlook for the period up to the year 2000, and on the draft amended statutes of the party. They praised the development of workers' initiative in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ which contributes to a successful entry into the first year of the Eighth 5-year Plan.

HUSAK ATTENDS USSR EMBASSY ARMY DAY RECEPTION

LD2000014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] The military and air attache of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, Major General Yuriy Chelpanov gave a reception in Prague today to mark the 68th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy. He and Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin welcomed Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, president of the Republic, Premier Lubomir Strougal; members of the party's Central Committee Presidium Peter Colotka, Alois Indra, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart; party Central Committee Presidium candidate members Josef Haman and Miloslav Hruskovic; party Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and party Central Committee Secretariat members Zdenek Hareni and Marie Kabrhelova; and other figures of our political and public life.

Also among the guests were representatives of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member states attached to the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense and the command of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in Czechoslovakia. The reception took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION BEGINS 20 FEB

LD200941 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0930 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] The 17th session of the CPCZ Central Committee has opened today in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. It is discussing the draft documents for the 17th CPCZ Congress.

OBZINA ON TURN IN TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

AU101646 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the Federal Commission for Research and Development and Investment Planning: "The Fulfillment of Specific Tasks Will Determine Success; Roads Toward Achieving a Basic Turn in Technical Development; On the Draft of the Main Directions of the CSSR's Economic and Social Development" -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The approved Comprehensive Program on Progress in Research and Development by the CEMA Member-Countries Up to the Year 2000, and the drafts of the Main Directions of the CSSR's Economic and Social Development for the years 1986-90 and of the Preview for the Period up to the Year 2000, determine the basic line of the contents of our country's progress in research and development. The selection of five preferential directions of progress in research and development is based on an objective scientific analysis, which defines the needs of social development and proceeds from an international comparison with the most developed countries of the world and from a computation of economic effects.

The mass utilization of computer and microprocessor technology, which the program of INTRODUCING ELECTRONICS INTO THE NATIONAL ECONOMY is primarily aimed at, will significantly contribute toward reorganizing the entire system of managing the national economy and managing individual branches of the national economy toward substantially raising labor productivity and the quality of products, and toward improving living standards.

The businesslike orientation of the program of COMPREHENSIVE AUTOMATION is connected with the development, production, and operation of flexible production systems, automated designing of construction work, and technical preparation of production (including the automated control of technological processes), and with the introduction of automated lines in various branches of the national economy on the basis of a broad utilization of robots.

The basic orientation of the program of SPEEDY DEVELOPMENT OF THE NUCLEAR POWER INDUSTRY is aimed at ensuring the transition of production from 440-MW reactors to the construction of nuclear power stations with 1000-MW reactors. On this basis we will achieve a better utilization of fuel and greater economy in operations (including a higher degree of automation). Another direction in utilizing nuclear energy is oriented toward heating needs and industrial heat deliveries.

The program of DEVELOPING AND ASSIMILATING NEW MATERIALS is aimed at creating a new material base to enable industrial production to develop products and technology on the basis of composite and ceramics materials. Special attention is devoted to materials for the electro-technical industry. In the sphere of metallic materials, attention is concentrated on the development of new materials with a broad use of powder metallurgy and the development of semiconductor materials with new qualities. A separate sphere is the development of economical technologies for producing, processing, and utilizing steel, materials with the use of highly concentrated sources of energy, and equipment for their realization (laser processes, plasma and vacuum technologies, and explosive forming).

The nature of the fifth program of the DEVELOPMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGIES proceeds from the specific utilization of biotechnology in individual branches of the national economy. In AGRICULTURE the program is mainly aimed at raising the yields of crops, at achieving new strains, and at raising animal production.

In MEDICAL CARE the program is aimed at developing new, highly effective and biologically active substances and at developing new means of diagnosis, with the aim of improving the quality of medical care and cutting down expenses of medical drugs.

In INDUSTRY the aim is to introduce biotechnological productions of organic substances (ferments, lipids, acids, albumena) and to ensure a higher quality of food products.

The program contributes to ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION by utilizing and processing secondary raw materials on the basis of the use of industrial and city waste, waste waters, and emissions, with the aim of obtaining biogas and high-quality fertilizers.

The FIVE PRIORITY DIRECTIONS mentioned above HAVE BEEN WORKED OUT INTO 95 MAIN RESEARCH PROBLEMS, WHICH ARE DIVIDED INTO ROUGHLY 300 SPECIFIC AND 1,000 PARTIAL RESEARCH TASKS: their technical and economic parameters can be compared to the expected world parameters. For the 95 main research problems it has been specified WHAT THE 10 SOCIALIST COUNTRIES HAVE COMMITTED THEMSELVES TO SOLVE AND TO RESOLVE IN THE NEXT 15 YEARS, WITHIN WHAT DEADLINES, AND WITH WHICH TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS.

THIS WILL ESTABLISH PREREQUISITES FOR THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WITH THE USSR AT THEIR HEAD, TO STRIVE TO ACHIEVE WORLD PRIMACY IN THE LEVEL OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE PHASE AFTER THE YEAR 2000. In view of the fact that the CSSR Government and the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium have already discussed and approved the draft of the state plan of technical development for the year 1986 and the preliminary draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan of the Development of Science and Technology, including state research and development and state target programs, IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO SPECIFY AND FINALIZE THE DISCUSSED CONCEPTUAL PROGRAM DOCUMENTS SO THAT THEIR QUALITATIVE, I.E. TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC PARAMETERS REACH AT LEAST THE LEVEL OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM and so that the solution of the defined tasks can be achieved within the necessary deadlines. The programmatic and conceptual documents must be finalized in all instances, with a time horizon up to the year 2000.

The Lacking Links

The second important task is TO WORK OUT THE DRAFT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OF AUTOMATION DEVELOPMENT. In this work we will have to make full use of certain sections of the Czechoslovak program of introducing electronics which deal with automation; and to elaborate the Czechoslovak automation program into a complex system with three ranges of topics: the development of flexible production systems for engineering; the development of systems of automated blueprinting and of directing technological processes and production; and the development of automated lines, including turret [karuselove] lines, and of conveyors and automation devices.

The third task is TO WORK OUT A LONG-TERM COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPING NEW MATERIALS AND TECHNOLOGIES FOR PRODUCING AND PROCESSING SUCH MATERIALS. Even today the state plans for technical development contain in a dispersed form 16 partial tasks which have already been elaborated and which are connected with this program. However, the weakness is that they are not interlinked. That is why it will be expedient to work out a comprehensive program for the problems of ceramics and composite materials, and for polymer and metal materials and alloys.

By elaborating these programs we will achieve a full INTERLINKAGE BETWEEN THE STATE PLAN OF THE CSSR'S TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM. Over and above the five priority directions of the Comprehensive Program, we will have to elaborate a SEPARATE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM FOR RESOLVING THE MOST LAGGING SPHERE OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK ECONOMY, namely the storage economy and the transportation systems, where more than 2.1 million of the total of more than 7 million employed persons are currently working.

Emphasis on Realization

The above program documents orient research and development toward moving forward the implementation of basic economic plans in our country up to the year 2000. The goals are to achieve: -- a substantial increase in the standards of organizational work and an increase in social labor productivity to roughly double its present level; -- the development of our own raw material, energy, and material base on a modern foundation; -- a substantial reduction in the standard consumption of materials and energy (by at least 30 to 50 percent), per given volume of final product; -- full self-sufficiency in foodstuffs and the ensurance of qualitative growth in the production of consumer goods.

The draft of the state plan of technical development, particularly its programmatic part, is concentrated on the achievement of the basic goals mentioned above.

They concern 16 STATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS; -- their solution is basically programmed for 10 years -- and 14 STATE TARGET PROGRAMS, the solution of which is programmed for a 5-year period. The basic goals are ensured by 339 tasks of the state plan and by about 800 tasks of the economic plan.

Parallel to these programs we are energetically working on a draft of the Summary Prognosis of the Reasearch and Development, Economic, and Social Development Up to the Year 2010, which consists of prognoses of the development of science, prognoses of the strategic directions of reasearch and development, prognoses of economic development, and prognoses of the developments of the Czech SR and the Slovak SR.

Plan Continuity Is Necessary

What has been said above clearly indicates the basic turn in the orientation of the contents of Czechoslovak technical development and its direction after the Eighth CPCZ Central Committee Session. The contents of technical development are directly linked to socioeconomic goals. The emphasis in management is placed on a goal-programmed and conceptual approach, and not on an administrative-directive approach.

In the present phase EVERY MINISTER OR HEAD OF A CENTRAL AGENCY IN THE CSSR AND IN THE NATIONAL REPUBLICS MUST -- IF HE HAS NOT YET DONE SO -- SUBMIT TO THE ECONOMIC PRODUCTION UNITS AND ENTERPRISES OF THIS MINISTRIAL SECTOR A sector plan [resortni plan] OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT. This plan must be discussed in detail, assessed, and complemented, so that its concept will orient the programs of the TECHNICAL PLANS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL BRANCHES (ECONOMIC PRODUCTION UNITS) AND ENTERPRISES.

To Raise Quality

In order to achieve the set goal, it is no less essential to substantially improve the standards of quality in a considerable part of our production. TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT IS NOT TO GOAL; IT IS THE MEANS OF ACHIEVING HIGH QUALITY IN OUR PRODUCTS, and thus satisfying the growing needs of our people. SOMETIMES EVEN THOSE PRODUCTS WHICH DO NOT CORRESPOND TO THIS VALUATION EITHER IN QUALITY OR IN PARAMETERS ARE PRESENTED AS HAVING HIGH TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND QUALITY. The evaluations are often liberal, they do not correspond to the set requirements -- and where the requirements are uncompromisingly applied, one strives to obtain exceptions. Instead of an atmosphere of high demands, we see endeavors to be benevolent. Such practices result in the dissatisfaction of domestic users, in the unsalability of a number of products, or else in the low prices achieved on foreign markets. That is why the CSSR Government has discussed and approved a draft of principles for the amendment of law No. 30/1968 on the Law Code, dealing with state testing facilities, which is now being submitted to the CSSR's Federal Assembly for consideration.

The new draft introduces the INSTITUTION OF PRODUCT CERTIFICATION, which ensures an objective appraisal of products prior to their use in commerce; we will strive to achieve international recognition of the certification carried out by authorized Czechoslovak organizations. Furthermore, the draft recommends a change in the rating of quality of products, and the tightening of demands and comparisons with the international, world standard.

Only three quality grades are proposed: Q — FOR PRODUCTS OF TOP WORLD STANDARDS, for which emphatically preferential pricing is envisaged; FIRST QUALITY GRADE when a product fulfills all parameters of products comparable to the WORLD STANDARD AND CORRESPONDS TO THE NEEDS OF THE COUNTRY'S NATIONAL ECONOMY, whereby it will receive a full price valuation and preferential pricing will be canceled for it; and the SECOND QUALITY GRADE, for products which do not fulfill the valuation conditions set by the state testing facilities and which will be priced lower.

Responsibility for quality standards rests fully with the production branches. That is why we will retain the structure of state and of ministerial testing facilities. However, their activity must be based solely on the comparison of SAMPLES OR OF DOCUMENTED PROOF, OR ON ANALYSES OF RESPONSIBLE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INSTITUTES, on the basis of binding protocols by means of which they assume responsibility for their decisions, so as to exclude any subjectivism in valuation. In addition, we are taking measures for rationalizing the activity of state testing facilities and for making their work more efficient; and in the testing activity we place emphasis on its TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC CHARACTER. Both the composition of valuation commissions, and the methods of their work will be subordinated to this.

This amendment will be linked to a set of further measures, with which we want to objectivize the quality of products as a significant economic category from the viewpoint of both social needs and the appraisal of results achieved by enterprises and their collectives in their economic management. These measures will undoubtedly significantly affect the financial situation of plants and enterprises.

We are preparing similar practical measures for discussion in the sphere of capital construction. THE DRAFT AMENDMENT OF DECREE NO. 105/1981 OF THE LAW CODE ON DOCUMENTATION OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IS BEING ELABORATED; AND MEASURES ARE BING TAKEN FOR IMPROVING THE ACTIVITIES OF STATE EXPERTS.

We are standing at the beginning of the first year of the eighth quinquennium and we are waging a specific struggle for a basic turn in the CSSR's technical development. THE BASIC TURN IN TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT TAKES PLACE BECAUSE NOW WE CAN ALREADY APPRAISE EVERY PERSON ACCORDING TO HOW HE FULFILLED, AND IS FULFILLING, HIS TASKS; AND ACCORDING TO WHAT HE HAS PLEDGED HIMSELF TO DO OVER AND ABOVE HIS TASKS. Today this harsh principle applies: The successes of technical development are determined NOT BY SPECULATIVE DISCUSSIONS but BY THE FULFILLMENT OF THE SET PLANNED TASKS, and by their overfulfillment with the help of creative work initiative and socialist competition. THE FULFILLMENT OF THE PLANNED TASKS OF TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EIGHTH 5-YEAR PLAN IS NOW THE MAIN DIRECTION OF OUR WORK, OF OUR INITIATIVE, OF THE EXPLANATION OF PROBLEMS, OF BUSINESSLIKE CRITICISM, AND OF WORK IN UPBRINGING. HEREIN WE SEE OUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE PREPARATION OF DELIBERATIONS AT THE 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL COMMISSION SESSION

LD191824 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] A session of the CPCZ Central Committee Ideological Commission, attended by secretaries of regional and city committees of the party and representatives of state organs, social organizations, mass communication media, and other institutions, was held in Prague today.

CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Josef Havlin delivered a report on the results of the meeting of secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of the socialist countries for international and ideological questions, which was held in Bucharest from 19 to 20 December 1985, and on the tasks stemming from this meeting for the ideological sphere. The commission went on to discuss the tasks of party organs and organizations in implementing ideological preparation for communists in the second half of the eighties.

REPORTAGE ON SINDERMANN DELEGATION'S VISIT TO FRG

Welcomed by SPD

LD191030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 19 Feb (ADN) -- A delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the GDR led by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, arrived in Bonn today. It is taking up an invitation from the SPD group in the German Bundestag to pay a 4-day visit to the FRG.

Horst Sindermann and the members of the delegation were warmly welcomed at Cologne-Bonn airport, where the Interflug special flight landed at 0945, by Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, chairman of the SPD Bundestag group; Prof Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, and other SPD representatives. Ambassador Ewald Moldt, chief of the GDR's Permanent Mission to the FRG, was present at the arrival.

The members of the People's Chamber delegation are: Werner Heilemann, member of the People's Chamber Presidium, FDGB group; Herbert Fechner, chairman of the Interparliamentary Group of the GDR; Prof Dr Manfred Clauss, SED group; Dr Siegfried Dallmann, chairman of the National Democratic Party group; Dr Christa Jauch, Liberal Democratic Party group; and Guenter Gleissner, chief of the Bureau of the President of the People's Chamber [name and title as received].

During their stay in the FRG Horst Sindermann and the members of the People's Chamber will conduct a political exchange of views with representatives of the SPD Bundestag group. Talks with other Bundestag groups and other leading FRG politicians are envisaged in the program for the visit.

Talks With Brandt

LD191459 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1147 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 19 Feb (ADN) -- The SPD Bundestag group gave a luncheon on Wednesday [19 February] in honor of the GDR People's Chamber delegation led by Horst Sindermann.

Besides the chairman of the SPD Bundestag group, Dr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the luncheon was attended by Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD; Prof Dr Horst Ehmke, deputy chairman of the Bundestag group; as well as members of the party leadership and the Bundestag group executive Egon Bahr and Hans Buechler.

During the meeting Horst Sindermann had a friendly talk with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt. He conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Meeting With Vogel

LD191737 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1547 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Bonn, 19 Feb (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann met Hans-Jochen Vogel immediately upon his arrival for an initial talk in Vogel's official rooms in the Bundestag.

Following the talk both politicians said they were very satisfied with their exchange of views. Dr Vogel told journalists: The talk was held in a good atmosphere, and was open and very constructive. I must say that a contact was established within the first hour, which makes me very optimistic as regards the rest of the visit.

An SPD Bundestag group spokesman later termed the hour-long talk between both politicians as an open and constructive discussion. It had focused upon an exchange of information on topics of mutual interest. The People's Chamber president had conveyed greetings and information from GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker.

Following this meeting, Horst Sindermann toured the Lower House chamber accompanied by Lower House Vice President Heinz Westphal.

Sindermann, Vogel on Talks

LD191854 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Report from Bonn by special correspondent Guenter Koch]

[Excerpts] As already reported in the news, a GDR People's Chamber delegation led by its president, Horst Sindermann, arrived in the FRG this morning on a 4-day visit. Immediately upon arriving, Horst Sindermann met SPD Bundestag group chairman Dr Han-Jochen Vogel for an initial talk in the latter's office. Further talks were on this afternoon's agenda. There was also a meeting between People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Our special correspondent Guenter Koch reports from Bonn:

[Begin recording] [Koch] During the afternoon of the first day of the visit, Horst Sindermann, GDR People's Chamber pre ident and SED Central Committee Politburo member, was received by FRG Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl for an official talk. An honor guard of the Federal Frontier Troops was drawn up in front of the federal chancellor's office in Bonn. The talk, which originally was scheduled to take place for an hour, lasted much longer that expected. The official talks between the SPD Bundestag group and the People's Chamber delegation, which began around midday in the Bundestag, centered on questions regarding the international situation and peace preservation and the further normalization of relations between the two German states.

Both Horst Sindermann and Hans-Jochen Vogel said they were extremely satisfied with their exchange of views thus far:

[Sindermann] We've only discussed a few issues so far and have just been sounding out what we want to talk about. It is too early to say anything about results yet, but I'm convinced they will be very good talks.

[Koch] Questions of peace and international security already have been mentioned?

[Sindermann] The relations between the two German states, issues of peace and disarmament -- naturally we will deal with them in greater detail, but I'm very pleased that Dr Vogel has received us in such a friendly manner at the talks. The luncheon was also a good opportunity to hold talks with SPD Chairman Herr Brandt. I'm very satisfied.

[Vogel] Intra-German dialogue is being intensified through this visit. There is a long list of areas for further favorable improvement and we also have an opportunity to discuss in concrete terms how the two German states can contribute to the preservation of peace within their alliances.

[Koch] What can you say about the atmosphere? Was it in fact very relaxed?

[Vogel] The atmosphere was good; we have only just become acquainted at this opportunity, but I believe there is a good basis for what we intend to achieve together over the next few days. [end recording]

Text of TV Interview

DW201033 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 2045 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Interview with GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann by correspondent Joachim Jauer on the "Heute-Journal" program in Bonn -- recorded]

[Text] [Jauer] This is the Second German Television program.

[Sindermann] ZDF?

[Jauer] ZDF, in Bonn. Mr President, you have been invited by the opposition, but you are also being received by the government and by the coalition factions. How do you assess that fact?

[Sindermann] I think it is actually quite natural, because the GDR is a sovereign state, and because I, as a representative of the GDR, am received in all countries, so why not in Bonn as well?

[Jauer] When you talk to the chancellor, what will you have on your agenda?

[Sindermann] I will convey greetings from Mr Honecker. They have met several times, the last time in Moscow. Then we shall see whether he has requests for us.

[Jauer] There are a number of issues to be discussed between the German states. You will certainly not convey just greetings. Do you have requests?

[Sindermann] No, I have no requests. We have many topics to discuss.

[Jauer] For example?

[Sindermann] There is the broadening of relations between the two states in a variety of spheres. Naturally, priority will be always given to human relations.

[Jauer] By you too?

[Sindermann] Naturally, obviously, because it is a matter of safeguarding peace through closer cooperation. But not only that, one also must view all the other issues being discussed in the world today. Why should they be excluded here?

[Jauer] Priority to human relations and not leaving other problems out. There is interest in whether Honecker's demands are still valid regarding the Gera demands for GDR state citizenship, the Elbe border, and the Salzgitter registry [for crimes committed by GDR authorities]. Do you have the Gera demands on your agenda?

[Sindermann] No, they are fundamental issues always available for discussion, which will be implemented gradually, I believe, including with the help of the SPD Bundestag faction on some issues where broad agreements exist, which is very useful.

[Jauer] Mr President, the citizens of both German states are most interested in whether you see the potential for better and more frequent travel of young people.

[Sindermann] Relations are improving continually, or do you have a different impression? They are improving from year to year. Why, then, should it not be so in the future? Naturally, other matters must also be discussed.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1759 GMT on 19 February reporting on the ZDF interview with Sindermann, adds the following passage at this point:

[The ZDF reporter asked if he meant that the one depended upon the other. Horst Sindermann replied: "It is not at all a case of one being dependent upon the other. It is simply a matter of a normalization of relations, which must be regulated or which can be arranged better through the clarification of numerous questions. I believe we will have very useful talks with the SPD, with the Bundestag party group, which will benefit both German states."]

Sindermann-Kohl Talks Cited

LD191933 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1750 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Bonn, 19 Feb (ADN) -- People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR state council, was received for an official talk by FRG Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl, in Bonn this afternoon.

At the start of the more than 1 and 1/2 hour-long talk, Horst Sindermann conveyed the cordial greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Helmut Kohl, which were cordially reciprocated by the chancellor. The head of the GDR permanent mission to the FRG, Ambassador Ewald Moldt, took part in the talk.

In reference to the meeting between Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl on 12 March 1985 in Moscow and the agreements reached there, Horst Sindermann and Helmut Kohl agreed that positive developments have taken place in relations between both German states since then. Good-neighbor relations between the GDR and the FRG should be expanded on the basis of the inviolability of existing borders, respect of the territorial integrity, and sovereignty of all European states within their current borders.

Horst Sindermann referred in this connection to an interview given by Erich Honecker to the weekly DIE ZEIT and emphasized that continuity and care has to shown in the reciprocal relations.

The visit by a GDR People's Chamber delegation is an expression of the firm intention of the GDR, Horst Sindermann said, to continue the substantial political dialogue with those in responsible positions in the FRG.

The GDR assumed, the People's Chamber president said, that relations between the GDR and the FRG, whose borders simultaneously represent the dividing line between two opposing alliance systems, cannot be separated from the totality of international relations. Here, gleams of hope have resulted after the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in the recognition that a nuclear war could not be held, that there would be neither victors nor vanquished in such a war. Such a war would inevitably lead to the destruction of mankind. It is therefore logical to agree to the means for the removal of all nuclear weapons, the means for arms limitation and disarmament, and thus for peaceful cooperation among the states and peoples. Horst Sindermann said that the negotiations should not be burdened by either side.

The People's Chamber president referred in this connection to the USSR's proposals of 15 January 1986, which are aimed at banning war forever from the lives of the people. These proposals by the USSR have met with agreement everywhere. It was significant here that the step-by-step realization of this disarmament program and its promising prospects for eliminating all nuclear weapons on our planet, makes nonsense of the plans for militarizing space, said Horst Sindermann. He therefore repeated on behalf of Erich Honecker the demand already addressed to the FRG in the DIE ZEIT interview that it should not burden the Soviet-American disarmament negotiations by approving the U.S. SDI plans and that it should channel the entire authority of the FRG into positive results at the Geneva negotiations.

Chancellor Kohl praised the positive development of relations between the FRG and the GDR since his meeting with Erich Honecker in Moscow. He said he is interested in another meeting with the chairman of the GDR State Council. Helmut Kohl expressed his interest in a further expansion of relations between the two states in a wide range of areas, including tourist traffic, in which both sides noted progress.

After the meeting, the FRG spokesman, Secretary of State Friedhelm Ost, said: "In the detailed exchange of views, which proceeded in a very good atmosphere, the FRG Chancellor and Herr Sindermann discussed the present state and scope for development in relations between the FRG and GDR and current international questions arising in particular in the wake of the Geneva summit meeting. The FRG Chancellor and Herr Sindermann agreed that relations between the two states are developing in a positive manner in many fields. They spoke in favor of continuing and strengthening this development. They agreed that the visit by General Secretary Honecker to the FRG at the Chancellor's invitation will take place at a time that is convenient to both sides.

Vogel Speaks at Dinner

LD192254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1919 GMT 19 Feb 86

["Hans-Jochen Vogel's Dinner Speech at the Official Dinner Given for Horst Sindermann in Bonn This Evening " -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 19 Feb (ADN) -- At the start of his speech, Hans-Jochen Vogel said he was taking the opportunity to repeat the welcome he had already expressed this morning at the airport. "We are pleased that you have come and that we can now repay the hospitality which you extended in March 1984 to a delegation of my parliamentary party headed by Herr Ehmke and also in January of this year to a youth policy working group of my parliamentary party headed by Frau Terborg.

We see your visit, Mr Speaker, as a particularly encouraging sign of progress in intra-German dialogue; and because we welcome this dialogue at every level we welcome the fact that you also are meeting the federal chancellor, the speaker of the Bundestag, and the other Bundestag party groups during your stay in Bonn.

Our states belong to different alliances. They have different social and constitutional systems. The German Bundestag and the People's Chamber have a different conception of themselves within the framework of these systems. Between the parties to which you and I belong also are important differences in fundamental and ideological positions which we will not want to conceal.

The opinion prevailed for a longtime that these differences and contradictions were an insurmountable obstacle to the development of normal relations. In accordance with this, the years of the cold war were characterized on both sides by mistrust, polemics, and tension. It was an event of historic importance that this phase ended with the signing of the Basic Treaty and the Eastern Treaties. We have progressed a good way along the path of normalization since then, despite setbacks and delays, I can quote as one example the development of visitor and tourist traffic. Over 6 million people from the Federal Republic visited the GDR and almost 1.7 million people from the GDR visited the Federal Republics in the past year alone. Nearly 19,000 people were able to be reunited with their relatives. Economic and cultural cooperation also has developed favorably. Concrete negotiations are in progress in the sphere of environmental protection. And, finally, the political contacts also have helped to lessen tensions in Europe. The Helsinki Final Act and the follow-up conferences based upon it, for example, would not have been possible without the treaties existing at the time.

All this also has improved the living conditions of both countries' peoples. You know that with regard to travel possibilities and the situation at the frontier we have wishes and ideas which go beyond the present status quo. I openly confess that we are among those who feel this situation as a painful wound. But we also see that considerably more people can visit one another today than in the time before the Basic Treaty, and we welcome the fact that youth exchange has been set in motion again and that for the first time a twinning agreement is about to be signed between Eisenhuettenstadt and Saarlouis. These are steps in the right direction.

It is now a matter of continuing what has been begun, and here we should bring to the fore the questions in which progress appears achievable, such as questions of environmental protection, transport connection, local cross-frontier traffic, trade relations or scientific-technical cooperation. A settlement also can be found in our view regarding the Elbe question and fishing in Luebeck Bay, which would meet both sides' clear interests.

I only mention the fact that we regard the introduction of formal relations between the People's Chamber and Bundestag as overdue to complete the picture. Moreover, joint initiatives for the presentation of peace are possible and necessary. Federal President von Weizsaecker and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker have both underlined -- the former in his important speech to mark 8 may 1985, and the latter in his widely acclaimed DIE ZEIT interview last month -- that war must never again emanate from German soil, but rather concrete efforts for safeguarding peace must emanate from there, and that means from both German states. We do indeed owe such efforts to our history and also to our geographical position. We are not superpowers: we know our limits. But we also know that even the slightest nuclear confrontation will turn our states into uninhabitable deserts. This entitles us to undertake our own initiatives, especially at a time when the two alliances' leading powers are seeking ways to escape from the madness of the arms race and its extension to space.

This also is at a time when Christian churches throughout the world are raising their voices with increasing admonition and urgency, when the idea of a world peace symposium or a church world peace assembly is being discussed seriously. Only the government of the day can act for each state. But our system allows the opposition not merely to represent its political alternatives in parliament and in public; it also allows the opposition to conduct talks outside our Republic and determine which concrete proposals can, for example, lead to a consensus in the disarmament and arms control spheres. We have made use of this right in talks with West European leaderships and also in the talks we have held with you on a chemical weapon free zone in Central Europe. The outcome is encouraging and constructive. We hope that the talks on which we have now embarked on a nuclear-weapon free strip along our frontiers will run a similar course.

In spite of all that divides us and makes us different, and notwithstanding what we have in common in our history, culture, and language, nothing is more important than preventing a new war, safeguarding peace, which also allows the peaceful competition of ideas, creativity, and social orders."

Sindermann Dinner Toast Noted

LD192311 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1930 GMT 19 Feb 86

["Horst Sindermann's Toast" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 19 Feb (ADN) -- In his toast, Horst Sindermann, also speaking on behalf of his delegation, expressed deep gratitude for the invitation to Bonn, the friendly welcome and hospitable reception by the SPD Bundestag group.

We are pleased, the GDR People's Chamber president said, to be able to reciprocate the visit by the delegation led by you, Herr Ehmke, to the People's Chamber in March 1984. It undoubtedly is of political significance that we are able to conduct talks here in Bonn with leading SPD representatives. We see the best way of ordering relations between states through constructive political dialogue to guarantee more trust and predictability. We thank you, Herr Vogel and the SPD Bundestag group for this accommodating attitude. We regard it as significant that we agree with you today on important issues of peace preservation, disarmament, and international detente.

This is reflected in the results of the working group on the question of a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe and is continued in the talks on a zone free of nuclear battlefield weapons, which again were conducted here in Bonn only a few days ago. This shows that we are in tune with the times.

The basic issue today is whether we live together with one another on our planet or perish together in a nuclear inferno. The present-day situation undoubtedly is fundamentally different compared with past history: there will be neither victors nor vanquished in a nuclear war, only joint annihilation. This truth, which was stated at Geneva, forces us to think anew, makes the policy of cooperation among the peoples an indispensible necessity. With its comprehensive proposals of 15 January, the USSR demonstrated its desire to go on to concrete steps now. They open up the bold prospect of freeing the world from nuclear weapons by the end of the century. Huge resources will be released for mankind and its progress. Now, right now, it will be important to halt the arms spiral through a ban on nuclear weapons tests. The United States must, therefore, follow the Soviet moratorium.

Horst Sindermann continued: "I make no secret of what we think of the United States' plans for a "star wars." Implementing it will make the entire planet even more unsafe, fan the arms race to an unprecedented extent, and make disarmament efforts illusory.

All governments, therefore, should desist from making decisions which will only worsen the situation and make solutions more difficult. The two German states do not need a "star wars," but peace on earth and in space.

In this, the two German states on the sensitive dividing line between NATO and Warsaw Pact, have a special responsibility which is greater today than ever before. We regard the relationship between the two German states as an important part of overall European cooperation. It must not give rise to any additional burdening of the situation in Europe, but must stimulate the peaceful coexistence of states.

The existence of the two states is a basic element of the international balance of power. No one who wants peace and stability must question this.

The existence of two German states with different social orders and alliance memberships must be respected. The following sentence applies: The inviolability of frontiers and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their present borders is a basic condition for peace. The GDR acts accordingly.

We want to preserve and consolidate what has been achieved in our relations. The possibilities for this exist. Realism, goodwill, and compliance with treaties, the self-evident respect for sovereignty, equal rights, and noninterference are required for this. Good progress will then be made.

On this occasion I also want to strongly add that, as before, we still support normal relations between the People's Chamber and Bundestag of the kind the People's Chamber has long had with all parliaments in West European states. Such relations can contribute substantially to an atmosphere of trust and understanding.

I am convinced that our further talks and meetings during our stay in the FRG will be useful and constructive."

CDU's Jenninger Receives Sindermann

LD201039 Hamburg DPA in German 0942 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bonn, 20 Feb (DPA) -- Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger (CDU) received at his official villa in Bad Godesberg this morning GDR People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann who is on a visit to the FRG at the invitation of the SPD. It is the first time that the president of the Bundestag has met with the president of the People's Chamber. In order to make clear that there are no official relations between the two chambers it was decided not to hold the meeting in Jenninger's offices in the parliament building.

Sindermann was accompanied by GDR permanent representative in Bonn Ewald Moldt, and Jenninger had his office chief at his side.

Further Coverage

For further coverage of the 4-day visit by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann to the FRG, including his meetings with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 19 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KADAR ADDRESSES TAURUS WORKERS MEETING

AU100501 Budapest PARTELET in Hungarian No 2/1986 p 9

["Text" of speech by Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, at the "ad hoc workers' meeting" held at the Taurus Rubber enterprise on 15 January in Budapest]

[Text] Dear comrades! I am sincerely grateful for your invitation and thank you for your comradely reception. I, on my own part, would sincerely like to greet all of you who are participating in this meeting, and in your presence I also greet the 10,000 members of the Taurus factory's entire collective. With your permission, I would like to discuss a few questions, since you also encouraged me to do so.

During the past few months, within the framework of various organized events, all employees could acquaint themselves with our situation and could hear a lot about that we have to accomplish. Last spring, the party's 13th congress and later the 5-year plan legislated by the National Assembly provided us with a suitable program. I can state with authority that this action program serve the purpose of reality and progress. I am confident in saying this, because our general political line -- in the view of our nation as well -- is a consistent and clear-cut political line that has found support among the working masses.

We also consider our action program of and the new 5-year plan to be realistic, because the Hungarian People's Republic has firm foundations and because the foundations of the socialist people's economy are also firm. This has been adequately demonstrated by the years behind us, not the least by these last 5 years when our economy had to withstand tremendous pressures. Our system and our economy were able to withstand this great test period satisfactorily; they proved to be stable, and even to make progress to some extent. The reality of our political line is based on the very important and indispensable support of the Hungarian nation and the understanding of our allies. Here I am thinking of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA countries, led by the Soviet Union, and all honest people who approve and support progress and social development.

When we talk about our constructive socialist program, it is necessary to mention the international conditions surrounding this program and this work. Imperialism which still holds enormous powers in this world, wants to obtain superior strength to achieve its primary goal of suppressing social progress and of again expanding the area of imperialist influence. The socialist countries stand in opposition to this force. Regarding the battle of capitalism and socialism, the socialist countries are guided by the pursuit of a decision in a peaceful competition of the two social systems and for a victory of the socialist system by virtue of example. This is our firm conviction.

As a result of this, the socialist countries cannot allow imperialism to gain a superior position of strength. Peace is necessary; it must be ensured by negotiations and by such a solution of disputed international questions acceptable to all countries and all nations and providing a security guarantee. This is the basis of our pursuit and it is just common sense, because peace is not only in the interest of nations in socialist countries but of all nations of the world. The arms race has now reached such a level that the piles of weapons could ruin the entire human civilization. Therefore, it is the vital interest of all nations to solve disputed questions by way of peace negotiations and according to the interest of all parties concerned.

With regard to this, the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact have numerous proposals that cannot be swept off the table, because they take into consideration the interests, basic rights, and security requirements of all parties concerned; they recommend a halt to the arms race the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons that threaten the existence of mankind.

The Soviet Union is bombarding the Western countries with endless proposals that simply cannot be ignored. You all know that Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, and Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, met in November last year in Geneva. In Geneva Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev represented the joint stand of the socialist countries with their full support and suggested accelerated and constructive talks regarding all disputed questions and put forward several reasonable proposals. We believe that the summit meeting was very important, because it created much better conditions for reaching a more secure and more peaceful world. Of course, this will be a matter of struggle, because people who read newspapers listen to the radio, and watch television receive information daily about international tensions.

The world has reached a situation in which everybody must do his utmost to ensure that mankind may reach a more peaceful perspective and a more secure future in peace. We, the Hungarian People's Republic's responsible leaders, will also do everything in our power in our foreign policy. Together with our allies, we also represent with our own international activity the top priority interest, namely, that our nation and other nations in general may live in peace, advance with progress, enjoy the fruits of their labor in peace, and that mankind may look forward to a better future.

To end the discussion of international conditions, I would like to say the following: Our nation can feel that it is living in peace and that we stand guard for its security. The imperialists will not attain a superiority of power, and we will do our best on our part to ensure that countries with different social systems can conduct normal relationship with each other and that mutually advantageous and fruitful relations develop. This is the international precondition of our work, but we must also do a lot here at home.

The party congress gave us a program. Our nation has expressed its consent, and the workers are ready to act. This was demonstrated at the time of elections and since then at organized events such as the review meetings of party organizations, the PPF congress, the trade union congresses, and the meetings presently being held in factories. What we need above all is a better work than before. It is also necessary to firmly and resolutely support our system, our political line, our construction program, respect honest labor, and to help develop creative resources. It must be added that in the present stage of our development, in addition to proclaiming our principles and implementing the basic ideas of our system, we find it necessary that the working people's interest must also stimulate better performance. Thus, the same target must be aimed at by both principles and interest.

It is our long-term goal that in the classless society, when human consciousness reaches the same level, everybody will work according to his ability and receive his share of wealth according to his need. However, until we reach this goal, it is our opinion that everybody should receive his share of wealth according to his performance. This refers to both the collectives and individuals. Those collectives and individuals who perform just and honest activities should receive a greater share of wealth.

There is much debate nowadays about the workers' business partnerships and the private enterprises, and these debated will clear up all facts that must be cleared up. Regarding this matter, one must understand one thing, namely, that the foundation of the Hungarian economy is socialist, 96-97 percent of the production capacity is in social ownership, and that our future will depend on decisions made by socialist enterprises. Everything else can only be in addition to this, nothing else. It is occasionally stated in our debates that our present practice causes a state of unequal distribution. There is some truth in this, nevertheless, nothing else can be done at this development stage but to ensure that people received a share of wealth according to their performance. Of course, it is our opinion that action must be taken under the force of law and under the pressure of public morality to stop such incomes that are derived from unfair labor. However, we do acknowledge honest labor's extra income and we must acknowledge it. This is also necessary, because firms must perform effectively and profitably also in the socialist system. Otherwise, we are not able to create enough financial resources for our progress.

Naturally, people are interested in the development of living standards. It is also the leadership's plan to improve all honest working people's living standards, but the financial conditions for this must first be created. Wage raises can be voted on in a second, that is easy enough; but if this action lacks financial backing, it is not a responsible step and not a true raise in the standard of living. This step would only mean that people have money in their pockets but cannot buy anything with it. Thus, it is necessary to create financial resources, it is necessary to learn how to manage materials, energy, manpower, and one must strive for higher efficiency in production.

In the present situation we must export a great deal, according to the country's capacities, in order to buy all those materials that -- this is well understood at Taurus -- are necessary for this firm to function and for production to develop. This cannot be done otherwise. Therefore, strict requirements are set to guarantee the quality of products for both home consumption and for export. We can quite frequently hear it said that we have to run things this way because the country is now in a difficult situation. I think this is a misleading concept. We do not need to run our affairs this way because the country is in a difficult situation. If we were not under economic pressure, would we then be allowed to waste materials and energy, would it be permissible to waste manpower? No, it would not.

The requirement of socialism as a social system is that, we truly learn how to run a business, learn how to produce efficiently for both domestic consumption and foreign markets. The standard of quality must be demanded from everyone, because we cannot exist in today's world otherwise. Consumers require good quality even here, at home, and today's exports can only be sold in both relations -- on socialist or nonsocialist markets -- if quality is acceptable standards, and this will be so even more in the future.

I can tell you on behalf of the Central Committee and the government that we hope our plan can be realized, and we expect that our working class, our peasants, and our intellectuals are able to achieve the targets set, and to solve their designated tasks efficiently and well.

The Taurus Rubber Enterprise is an enormous community. With regard to the past 10 years, one can say that the enterprise has chosen the right path, and this is a credit to its leadership, to all employees, the party organizations, and social organizations. This is a right way of doing things, and the efforts and activities are of the right direction.

There are large enterprises in Hungarian industry that function well, in the sphere of transport vehicle production and chemical industry and elsewhere, of which the Taurus is one example. With its annual production of 14 billion [forints] it is not just any part of Hungarian industry.

There are well-functioning and excellent enterprises in the Hungarian industry, but thereare weak ones, too. The greater portion of the national income can only be produced by industry, and if we want to increase the output of national income, then we must expect more and demand more from industry than it has produced so far. We can see how this can be achieved from the promising example of Taurus, although there are certainly some things that need improvement, but those working here know more about this, and the comrade who has just spoke before me also mentioned one or two problems. However, the main policy has proved to be good and brought acceptable results. I trust that Hungarian industry will also distinguish itself in the future, in the same way it has so far basically fulfilled all that was demanded of it.

I will mention some domestic issues. A lot of women work here under very difficult conditions, since this is not an easy trade. However, this factory has developed tremendously. Since it so happened that we met, let me tell you that those women working here have had an important role to play in this development. Now that we have recently been speaking of, and will speak of, issues that cannot be neglected regarding society as a whole -- such as work discipline, traffic discipline, drinking, messing up family life -- I can honestly say that we expect the support of women slightly more than of men. We do expect the support of men as well, but those who tend to suffer are women. I believe, there is no need to elaborate on this subject. Here we are facing tasks, because we have not been dealing with these questions properly.

We say -- and this is true -- that in our society women are equal to men. However, in reality, still more burden is placed on women in all aspects. When we are talking about lack of discipline, drinking, and breaking up family life, it is clear to everyone that the main burden falls on the female side of our population and therefore, this side is interested first of all in any changes. If we want a healthy society, one that lives according to appropriate moral principles, then it is essential that the collectives are healthy as well, and that the family and the individual are well. Let people not seek their happiness by crooked ways. I am firmly convinced that the overwhelming majority in our society approves the honest ways of labor. Those who work by dishonest means are in the minority, and it is necessary to employ the strength of morality in society to ensure that dishonorable people are not able to prosper.

Let what must be the case in a socialist society be the case with us -- namely, that an honestly laboring person may prosper while people who misuse the facilities of our system or do not take on their honest share of labor do not. We must achieve this.

I would like you to be aware of all these issues that I have been able to cover, and I would like you to think about them. We have a lot to do, but we also have great opportunities. If we are able to make the true driving force of society move, and if honest people adopt the appropriate firmness wherever they are living and working, then we can achieve those great, beautiful, and lofty socialist goals that the latest party congress has determined. With the exemplary work of our party organizations and social organizations, it is possible to realize all that was almost unanimously supported by our nation at the elections. All working people will support us in carrying out these things, because it is the people who suffer from negative phenomena and it will be the people who enjoy the benefits of our achievements.

On behalf of the Central Committee and myself, I would like to congratulate the Taurus' leadership, its entire community for the results it has performed so far and I wish you all further success. May you continue with even more success on the road begun by this factory. I thank you for your attention, for having listened to me. I would like to greet you and wish all of your good health, success, and happiness in your family life.

'GLEAM OF HOPE' NOTED AT VIENNA MBFR TALKS

AU101424 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 7 Feb 86 p 1

[Front page editorial signed by Imre Tatar: "Outlines"]

[Text] If the two sides reduced their military forces by some 30,000 troops, this step would seem only a symbolic one. Indeed, its symbolism would be much more important than its mathematical magnitude. It would show the beginning of something worth paying attention to. They are, of course, only talking about this in Vienna. For 13 years. But in spite of the dragging on that sometimes seems to be indefinite, it is still a subject that the papers find worth publishing detailed reports about from time to time, reports about what is happening (or not happening) in the Hofburg, the scene of the negotiations. The exchange of views has become increasingly interesting now that a gleam of hope has emerged for agreement. To use Mikhail Gorbachev's graduated formulation: "...it seems that the two sides are taking into consideration each other's interests a bit better."

There are representatives of 19 European countries sitting around the table.

They started the talks together many years ago to help reduce military confrontation in central Europe and to reduce the level of foreign and national armed forces stationed in the FRG, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg, on the one hand, and in the GDR, the CSSR, and in Poland, on the other hand. It is hardly possible to sum up 13 years of history in one article (a book has also been published on the subject in Hungarian) but we can point out the essentials even if we report only about the current situation: What is it that gives the above-mentioned hope and what is it that makes it faint at the same time?

We can report on two fresh proposals. One of them was submitted by the Soviet delegate in February last year on behalf of four directly participating members of the Warsaw Pact. It can nevertheless be called "fresh" because the Western reply has come only recently. If we compare the two, it transpires that there are already meeting points in spite of the differences that continue to be great. The NATO members have accepted the socialist position to reduce only the Soviet and U.S. forces at the beginning, then to refrain from increasing the NATO and Warsaw Pact forces for a determined period of time and to freeze the number of troops stationed in the above-mentioned central European territories. Then they should continue the negotiations until they reach the original and common goal: The general number of troops of the two military blocks stationed in this area should not exceed 900,000 on each side. Neither is there an objection in principle to the fact that, under the current international conditions when there is a lack of mutual trust, the verification of implementation is necessary. All this as a whole seems to be the framework within which an agreement can be imagined.

The harmony, however, stops here. The U.S. side wants to withdraw fewer troops on both sides in the first phase. An even greater problem is the fact that they would like to withdraw only military personnel but the arms belonging to them would continue to be stored on our continent (to make it possible to deploy it again and to make the units operational again as soon as possible) while the original commission -- and common sense -- demand a reduction of troops including their arms.

There is a debate going on also concerning the verification of disarmament. An almost "classically" returning Western system of arguments can be discerned in this matter at all the arms reduction talks. The head of the Soviet delegation in Vienna once put it this way: The main mistake the West is making is that they substitute an increase in actual verification for the actual troops reduction. The Soviet Union is far from opposing verification and it has made clear proposals concerning this matter: Both sides should provide adequate information about the names, number, location, and basic type of weapons of the units to be withdrawn and then they should create three or four international observation posts at the points where the withdrawal of troops is carried out. In addition to this, international verification means, for example the artificial satellites, are also at the disposal of the sides. NATO, however, would like to know more that than about the troops stationed in central Europe.

Since the Soviet-U.S. summit, the Vienna MBFR talks have been again on the scene of high politics. Mikhail Gorbachev has mentioned the subject twice. Most recently, he said as part of his proposal aimed at a general nuclear disarmament that the possible outlines of a decision on the reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops are, so to speak, taking shape these days. The fact that one is dealing with conventional arms is an important feature of the Vienna talks. The Soviet Union resolutely supplemented its famous nuclear plan with the concept of synchronized reduction of non-nuclear forces. This way, the picture would be complete.

The socialist proposals are linked like a chain. Also complementing each other are the international forums dealing with such matters. Details of nuclear disarmament are discussed at the Soviet-U.S. missile talks held in Geneva; the 40-member conference under the auspices of the United Nations also held in Geneva has now on its agenda primarily the possibilities of the elimination of chemical weapons; the participants in the Stockholm conference approach military issues in a particular way; they are endeavoring to strengthen confidence by forecasting and limiting military maneuvers and by expressing the willingness to renounce the use of force. The matter at issue in Vienna is where confrontation is at the highest level between the two systems of alliance. Even a preliminary reduction of units and their equipment would have a positive effect on the European atmosphere and the withdrawal of troops itself, even if not on a large scale in the first phase would signal a turning point. Or, to be modest, it would signal the beginning of a turning point. If the participants to the conference here in the Hofburg worked out an arms reduction and verification system acceptable for both sides, this system would be valid not only for this reduction of forces but it could also become a general system.

Negotiations concerning our continent [words indistinct]. It was here in Europe that the most political experience has accumulated in the course of centuries (and especially in the 20th century) and it is here in Europe that hope for agreement is at its greatest. A large part of the new Soviet proposals also deal directly with Europe. This continent can equally be the stage for a great confrontation or a new era of detente. Not long ago, the Dutch delegate to the MBFR talks in Geneva spoke of "a new spurt." True, only faint outlines can be discernible as yet, but the fact that the same could be said not long ago about the confidence-building talks in Stockholm points to certain wide similarities.

CHERVOV ARMS CONTROL INTERVIEW REVIEWED

LD150012 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 14 Feb 86

[From the "10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; discussion of West Berlin TV interview with Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, Soviet expert on arms limitation and disarmament, between Gyorgy Szentesi, and Joszef P. Szabo, neither further identified; date, place not given]

[Text] [Szabo] Let us first of all introduce to the listeners the person who made the statement.

[Szentesi] Colonel General Chervov is a well-known expert on disarmament and one of the heads of groups on the Soviet General Staff. He appeared on Soviet television on a number of occasions. He was an adviser to the former Soviet leadership and is also an adviser to the present leadership on matters of disarmament and the limitation of armaments.

[Szabo] There is a sentence in his statement which particularly aroused my interest. It says that the Soviet Union does not oppose basic research, that is, basic research concerning the deployment of weapons in space, but is definitely against research aimed at the development of space weapons. Where does basic research end and research connected with the development of new weapons begin? Can this be determined with any exactitude?

[Szentesi] It is certainly very difficult to define this, but basic research can be divided quite unequivocally. The means of basic research cannot give rise to concrete weapons. That research which the Soviet Union would like to prevent is research which would provide the components of a concrete weapons system to be deployed in space or on earth. Basic research is difficult to check because this is carried out at a level and on a scale which cannot be controled, either with the national technical means of detection or even on the spot, since, to give you just one example, the examination of laser beams is certainly one aspect of the development of space weapons. But they are necessary not only for space weapons but can provide important results for other forms of utilizing laser beams. Thus, it would be in practice impossible and senseless to ban the study of the spread of lasers. After all, such researches can advance many civilian and other, conventional, military uses.

[Szabo] A country can, therefore, carry out basic research without intending to develop space weapons.

[Szentesi] Yes, the basic research serves to ascertain whether it is possible at all to advance further, in the direction of specific research, or whether indeed it is worthwhile to deal concretely with certain topics, whether they will give rise to some sort of realizable weapon. This is a question which basic researchers must answer.

[Szabo] Could I say that there is at the present time a difference between the Soviet and the American positions in that the Soviet Union is carrying out basic research without, however, intending to develop space weapons, while the United States is carrying out basic research aimed at producing space weapons.

[Szentesi] I think that this is the most important difference between the two directions. Indeed, the Soviet Union is compelled to carry out basic research of this sort if only to find out what they can do in the United States and what counter measures it must take in this connection.

[Szabo] Is it possible to answer the question of how far the basic research has gotten.

[Szentesi] I think not. I think that one can only answer this question once this research has moved in the direction of concrete means or if a summary of research results is published, which in this sphere can be expected only if the research fails to reach any results.

[Szabo] Is there already research being carried out in the United States aimed expressly at the development of new weapons, space weapons? Have they advanced beyond basic research?

[Szentesi] I think not. At the moment the aim of this research is to discover the directions in which concrete steps will have to be taken if eventually it is decided to create a space-based complex antimissile system. This may sound a little complicated, but for the moment there is no sign of research being carried out in the United States that is focused on concretely realizable means.

[Szabo] Which space weapons might be the first to emerge in the course of the research?

[Szentesi] Well, first of all the laser as a weapon, in general, it is the directed energy weapons that are regarded as suitable for use as a means of overcoming a mass attack by ballistic missiles in the first stage, that is, when they are still ascending. Besides this, such extreme weapons are also mentioned as the electromagnetic gun and various guided weapons launched from artificial satellites; but at the present time these are all at the drawing-board stage or in the heads of the scientists and at the level of certain laboratory experiments. It is this research that we shall be able to observe for a number of years to come yet.

[Szabo] It seems to me that the Soviet and the American positions are still very far from each other on the question of space weapons, the question of the deployment of weapons in space. How does this appear in the light of the latest Soviet proposals?

[Szentesi] The latest Soviet proposals actually help the United States to close this area after this stage of research which might last 5 years or even longer. This is because if the goal is the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, then in 10-15 years' time there will be no point in creating an antimissile system since the weapons against which this defensive system would provide protection will not exist.

[Szabo] At any rate, can we say that the question of the deployment of weapons in space can be separated from the other topics on the Geneva agenda? I am thinking here primarily of medium-range missiles.

[Szentesi] As was said even at the time of the October proposals, the question of medium-range missiles can be separated. At the same time, there is good reason to state that on the question of strategic weapons, the weapons that can reach each other's territory, there is no change in the Soviet position. Radical reduction in these weapons is closely connected with ending space weaponry, the renunciation of the endeavor to deploy weapons in space.

[Szabo] I confess I raised the matter of medium-range missiles because Chervov's statement contained an interesting and what I regard as an important clause; namely, that parallel with the elimination of the U.S. missiles deployed in Europe, the Soviet Union will destroy, with on-spot international verification, its own medium-range nuclear missiles, including the launching pads and the connected infrastructure, up to 80 degrees longitude. Is this a new momentum in the Soviet position?

[Szentesi] Yes, it is inasmuch as in this first stage of the 3-stage process of the elimination of nuclear weapons the Soviet Union undertakes that if the United States eliminates its new medium-range nuclear weapons here in Europe, then it also will eliminate in the way just described, that is, destroy rather than withdraw, its own medium-range missiles deployed here, with two important conditions. The first is that the United States must not hand over medium-range and intercontinental missiles to its allies and the second is that the two independent European nuclear powers, Britain and France, must freeze the number of their own medium-range nuclear weapons, both as regards the means of delivery and the nuclear charges, at their present level.

[Szabo] I have heard opinions that this Soviet proposal rather resembles the zero solution.

[Szentesi] It does resemble it to the extent that it will bring down the number of Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons deployed here in Europe to zero. However, these two conditions amount to such a serious and rigorous stipulation which amounts to a considerable divergence from the zero solution once proposed by Reagan. After all, what these conditions amount to is that the remaining nuclear armory of the two nuclear powers in Europe will remain consistant at the present level and will not increase considerably during the next 10 years.

[Szabo] I had a look on the map: this 80 degree longitude is slightly to the west of Novosibirsk. How does the Soviet proposal affect the Soviet Union's nuclear forces in Asia?

[Szentesi] Naturally, this proposal will not affect the Soviet Union's missiles deployed in Asia, to the east of this longitude. The weapons deployed there have a different task: specifically, the creation and maintenance of that region's security. Unquestionably, the withdrawal or destruction of these weapons also can be negotiated, but this will have a different price. This does not affect the European region since this area is far from Europe and the missiles deployed there do not threaten it.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR REMARKS ON CRIME FIGURES

LD172218 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Budapest, February 17 (MTI) -- The Hungarian Chief Public Prosecutor's Office has surveyed the crime situation in Hungary last year to draw conclusions as to the ways and means of improving the system of criminal investigation and crime prevention on a social scale. Karoly Szijarto, chief public prosecutor, gave an interview to MTI on the subject.

Concerning crime in Hungary Karoly Szijarto said, 'From the aspect of crime Hungary is a balanced country, free from extreme offences that cause alarm among broad strata of the population. The country is also free from some grave crimes that are widely spread in the capitalist countries. There are no professional, organized criminal gangs and the mass consumption of drugs is alien to the Hungarian population.' Two thirds of all crimes committed in Hungary are petty offences.

'Although crime, as a whole, shows a slight increase, and this trend is expected to continue, it is a general experience that some types of crime decline, while others increase in number. In some cases the increase is also associated with the more expedient work of investigation. For instance, the economic police, which has evolved a national network, detects a growing number of crimes, such as sponging, extortion, corruption and speculation, often putting a stop to incomes gained without war.'

Karoly Szijarto said that the crime structure is rather stable. Offences against property represent 61 per cent, while the particularly dangerous acts of aggression, including murder, dropped by 2.8 percent as compared to the previous year. Although last year there were fewer traffic offences and cases of drunken driving, the situation is still far from satisfactory.

Karoly Sjijarto pointed out that last year 2,741 people were arrested for penal idleness, almost twice as much as in 1984, because the introduction of stricter reformatory and education labour, had given new momentum to investigation work.

Last year 165,816 crimes subject to public prosecution (155.6 per ten thousand people) as well as 85,766 criminals were detected in Hungary. In 1985 there were 5.6 per cent more crimes and 2.7 per cent more criminals than a year before. On the other hand, after a several years' increase, cases of juvenile delinquency dropped from 9,691 to 9,449 (from 169.2 to 161 per ten thousand young people).

As to the causes of crime and shortcomings in the protection of property, the chief public prosecutor stated 'although the number of crimes against social property dropped by 2 per cent, some of those in charge of protection are still not always equal to their tasks.

'It must be demanded in all fields of economy that the state organizations, particularly the ministries and national authorities and their leaders should consistently implement their tasks in the protection of legality, and control implementation at the subordinated organs. Greater efforts should be made so that social property be duly protected even if the independence of economic organizations is raised. Some economic organizations strive to increase takings by dishonest means, sometimes even by crime. Due to an amendment in the related regulations, fines can be imposed not only on companies, cooperatives and institutes, but also on individuals, private artisans and economic working communities.

Stricter and more efficient supervision may help block corruption and several forms of incomes gained without work. The attitude of leaders at workplaces who tolerate breaches in discipline may encourage people with unstable morals to commit petty offences that may become the breeding ground of crime. In the consistent enforcement of order and discipline, the checking of alcoholism, and the prohibition of drinking at workplaces may help prevent several abuses of law both in state and economic life and among the population, chief public prosecutor Karoly Szijario said to MTI.

REPORTAGE ON MESSNER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

For Polish and Soviet coverage of Council of Ministers Chairman Zbigniew Messner's official visit to Moscow, see the Eastern Europe section of the 20 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON 'SPECIAL MISSION'

LD200021 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriyah General People's Committee Secretary for Utilities and Housing, Muhammad 'Ubayd al-Shukri, visited Warsaw on a special mission. He was received by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda, and conducted talks with Lieutenant General Michal Janiszewski, minister, head of the Council of Ministers Office. The Libyan guest conveyed best wishes from the Jamahiriyah leadership, and personally from Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Wojciech Jaruzelski. During the talks, our enterprises' participation in the realization of investment projects on Libyan territory was discussed, among other things.

ORZECHOWSKI CONTINUES MISSION TO GREECE

LD192137 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Report by correspondent Tadeusz Samitowski from Athens]

[Text] The first day of Minister Marian Orzechowski's visit to Greece was filled with important political events. They were Polish-Greek plenary talks chaired by both foreign affairs ministers and a private meeting between Minister Orzechowski and his Greek counterpart Karolos Papoulias.

Marian Orzechowski was also received today by Deputy Prime Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos. The Polish-Greek talks have been held in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality since the first day and the first meetings. Both sides emphasize that the atmosphere of the talks symbolizes in the best way our states' good political relations.

Several important issues of international life have been raised during the talks, including the situations in the Middle East and the Mediterranean region. The need to continue the process which began in Helsinki was discussed, as well as our two states' relations with some other states. The talks confirmed convergence, and even an identity of views on many issues discussed.

JARUZELSKI GREETS KHAMENE'I ON NATIONAL DAY

LD101926 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 10 Feb 86

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Iranian Republic on the national day of the Islamic Republic of Iran 11 February.

FURTHER ON ECONOMIC TALKS WITH HUNGARY

AU111746 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP -- The 22d session of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation ended in Warsaw on 5 February. The session, which was chaired by Vice Premier Jozef Koziol and Deputy Premier Marjai, evaluated Polish-Hungarian trade and economic cooperation.

Polish-Hungarian economic relations have rapidly developed in the past few years and the value of trade increased from R5658 million in 1981, to Rl,087,000,000 in 1985. The protocol on the coordination of the Polish and Hungarian socioeconomic plans states that 1986-90 trade will be worth R6.3 billion, an increase of 34 percent compared with the previous 5-year period. The share of engineering products in overall trade will amount to about 52 percent in the current 5-year period.

The session positively appraised the results of the coordination of plans and of foreign trade and agreed that Poland and Hungary will seek to increase their trade in excess of protocol provisions.

Crucial qualitiative changes have taken place in Polish-Hungarian cooperation in the past few years as attested to by tighter production and technological links in cooperation and specialization and in direct cooperation between enterprises.

The session expressed its satisfaction that in 1985 the production of large-capacity city buses began in Jelcz and production of buses for small towns began in Sanok in line with the Polish-Hungarian accord on bus production until 1990. Hungarian-produced component parts are used in this production. Negotiations are in progress on joint production of large trucks. Cooperation in the production of Fiat 126P cars continues favorably, and these cars continue to be exported to Hungary in exchange for Hungarian-produced component parts for these cars.

The session positively appraised Polish-Hungarian cooperation on electronics and precision products and signed an accord to promote cooperation in the electronic industry. The accord provides for a division of research and production work. Poland will supply Hungary color television tubes, the production of which is being developed with Hungarian participation. Poland will also cooperate in Hungarian production of milling implements. A joint program of cooperation on industrial robots will be drawn up. Opportunities for mutual cooperative supplies of household goods are being examined. Mutual cooperative supplies in the production of bicycles continue.

The sides signed an accord on production specialization and mutual supplies of medicines, tires, and rubber products.

It should be stressed that the accord on the activities of the Polish-Hungarian Haldex enterprise was extended. The session also advised the signing by 30 May of the accords now under consideration.

The session noted expanded cooperation in farming and food, including the production of grains, animals, and freshwater fish, and agreed that the tasks stipulated in this regard up to 1990 continue to be accomplished well.

Hungarian systems of farm production continue to be used in Poland, and exchanges of practitioners, scientists, and students, for work in state and cooperative farms continue to take place. Cooperation on mechanization of fruit and vegetable harvesting, on sugar production, and on the breeding of seeds is being developed. The session also recommended cooperation on biotechnology.

The session stressed the growing importance of Polish-Hungarian scientific-technological cooperation and signed the program for Polish-Hungarian scientific-technological cooperation in 1986-90. The program involves 47 subjects linked to the subjects of the CEMA comprehensive program for scientific-technological progress until the year 2000. Poland and Hungary intend to solve the problems of electronics in daily use, to devise new medicines and plant protection chemicals, and to promote a rational use of energy and building materials.

This program will be reinforced with new tasks interesting the two countries. New organizational forms will be used in scientific-technological cooperation.

Consultations on economic management in Poland and Hungary were held and practical knowledge in this regard was exchanged.

Deputy Premier J. Marjai toured the Piaseczno color television tube plant, was received by Sejm Marshal Roman Malinowski, and had talks with Planning Commission Chairman Manfred Gorywoda and with Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

AU111753 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Feb 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- The first session of the Polish-Nicaraguan commission for Trade and Economic Cooperation signed a protocol 4 February and expressed their satisfaction with the development of their cooperation and trade in 1984-85. Under barter arrangements Poland supplies Nicaragua with Dromader agricultural planes, including spare parts and engines. The planes, adapted to tropical conditions, are used primarily to spray cotton plantations and are a special feature of Polish-Nicaraguan cooperation. At present, Polish enterprises are negotiating the delivery of Nicaraguan food to Poland, including rich fodder, tomato concentrates, Nesca coffee, and so on. The sides thoroughly analyzed the opportunities for expanded trade and economic cooperation this year and in 1987 and agreed to expand their cooperation in agricultural cooperation.

The Nicaraguan delegation was led by Henry Ruiz Hernandez, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Presidium and minister of cooperation with foreign countries. The Polish delegation was led by Janusz Balewski, vice minister of foreign trade.

H.R. Hernandez was received by Vice Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda and by Planning Commission Chairman Manfred Gorywoda and had a talk with foreign trade minister Andrzej Wojcik.

'REVISIONIST AMOK' SPREADS IN FRG CIRCLES

LD172236 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 17 Feb 86

[by PAP correspondent Jusiusz Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, Feb. 17 -- A resolution adopted at the end of a "jubilee" meeting of the so-called Silesian youth held in Koenigswinter near Bonn to mark the 35th anniversary of that organization's foundation is another example of the revisionist amok which has spread among some circles in the FRG.

In the resolution, which, at the same time, constitutes the organization's programmatic declaration, the youth branch of the Silesian Landsmanschaft not (?only) speaks (?out for the unification of Germany but also declares its full support for the thesis of the "continuous legal existance of the German reich" and of the legal interpretation of Eastern treaties presented in well (?known) revisionist statements made by the federal constitutional [words indistinct] which questions among other things, the final character of Poland's Western borders.

Referring to the alleged "million-strong German minority in Poland" and reminding the Federal Government about the"constitutional obligation to take care of Germans inhabiting territories east of the Odra and Nysa Rivers", the resolution at the same time calls on the representative bodies of all federal lands to increase subsidies for resettlers' unions and to broaden school curriculae with subjects which expand the knowledge of the history and culture of the "expellees' territory", attributing this term obviously to Poland's northern and western territories.

MICHNIK, LIS, FRASYNIUK VERDICT POSTPONED

LD101741 Hamburg DPA in German 1548 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 19 Feb (DPA) -- The Polish Supreme Court has surprisingly postponed the verdict, scheduled for this afternoon, in the appeal proceedings of the three leading opposition figures Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis, and Wladyslaw Frasyniuk until Friday at 1600 [1700 GMT]. The reason given was the sudden illness of one of the judges.

FARM FUND WILL NOT RECEIVE WALESA'S NOBEL CASH

AU200846 Paris AFP in English 2314 GMT 20 Feb 86

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 19 (AFB) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, in an apparent concession to the Polish regime, today said he had changed his mind about giving his 200,000-dollar 1983 Nobel peace prize money to a private agriculture fund which the Roman Catholic church wants to set up in Poland with Western aid.

A statement published here by Mr Walesa, head of the banned free trade union Solidarity, gave no reason for the decision. But the move had been requested by Polish authorities during negotiations on the fund which they have conducted for more than three years with the Church.

Mr Walesa said he would contribute the money, now in a Nobel bank account in Denmark, to humanitarian causes such as the purchase of medical supplies.

The United States, the European Economic Community (EEC) and Western Catholic churches have promised 28 million dollars to aid private farming in Poland, which accounts for some 80 per cent of the country's agricultural production. The church blames the lengthy negotiations on what it describes as the Government's lack of political will.

BRIEFS

SCIENCE COUNCIL HEAD NAMED -- Klemens Bialecki, professor at the Warsaw Main School of Planning and Statistics, has been elected head of the Central Council of Science and Higher Education in a secret ballot. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 15 Feb 86 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES, TALKS WITH U.S. JEWISH LEADERS

AU172102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 17 Feb 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/2/1986 -- On Monday, February 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the honorary president of the "B'nai B'rith International" Jewish organization, Jack Spitzer, and the Executive President of the Jewish American Committee, Alfred Moses, who are paying a visit to Romania.

During the interview, aspects were approached of the development of Romania-U.S. links, as well as problems of the current international life.

In the attendance was Ilie Vaduva, Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

Also present was Roger Kirk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest.

LIBYAN ECONOMICS MINISTER RECEIVED BY CEAUSESCU

AU1 0948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0943 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/2/1986 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received on February 17 Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation.

BANC READS RCP GREETINGS TO CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU071322 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 Feb 85 p 5

[Report on "RCP Message of Greetings" delivered at the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba by Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, in Havana 5 February]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we want to extend warm comradely greetings to the delegations to the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], the Communists, and to all working people in the Republic of Cuba, as well as wishes for complete success to the proceedings of your congress.

The Romanian Communists and our whole people are familiar with and appreciate the important achievements of the Cuban people, during the years of socialist construction and under PCC leadership, in developing the economy, science, culture, and education, and in constantly improving their material and cultural standard of living.

We are firmly convinced that the tasks to be proposed at this congress for the coming period will ensure Cuba's accelerated socioeconomic development and a further improvement in the Cuban people's wellbeing.

We want to stress with satisfaction the fruitful development of relations of friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between the RCP and PCC and between Romania and Cuba in the spirit of the meetings and understandings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, PCC first secretary and president of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

We express our firm conviction that these positive relations will continue to develop and deepen to the benefit and in the interest of our peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism.

The message then outlines the achievements registered by the Romanian people in various areas of activity.

At this point, the Romanian people, closely united around the RCP and the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are firmly engaged in implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism and the 13th party congress decisions aimed at raising the country to new heights of progress and civilization.

Concerning themselves with resolutely implementing the program of socialist construction in Romania, our party and state are also carrying out an extensive international activity and are promoting a policy of peace and cooperation with all peoples in the world.

The RCP believes the current international situation continues to be very serious because of the unhampered continuation of the arms race, the existence of numerous conflicts and tension, the world economic crisis, and because of the policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. All this had led to an unprecedented aggravation of international relations and to the maintenance and even an increased danger of a new world war which, under the current conditions, would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe.

Under these circumstances, we believe that the basic problem of our era is to halt the arms race and to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to defend peoples' and nations' supreme right to existence, free life, and independence.

The Romanian people, in fact all peoples in the world, have followed with keen interest the summit meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, a meeting that represented an important event in the current international situation. That meeting ended with certain positive results.

At the beginning of the current year, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev presented the new proposals of the Soviet Union on reducing nuclear weapons and eliminating the entire nuclear arsenal by the year 2000. The RCP views this program as very important. Its fulfillment will, without doubt, be of great significance for overall international developments and will eliminate the greatest danger that threatens the very existence of life on our planet. It is therefore necessary for us to firmly support this program and to act with great determination to implement it.

At the same time, Romania believes activity aimed at general disarmament and at reducing both conventional weapons and troops must be intensified because only thus will we be able to ensure a general reduction of tension and eliminate the danger of new wars. Our party and state also believe it continues to be necessary to reduce military expenditures as an expression of the desire to implement the general and nuclear disarmament programs to create conditions for eliminating war from peoples' lives.

Within our international activity we pay particular attention to relations with the socialist countries and to strengthening their unity and solidarity in the struggle for peace and socialism. We also develop relations with the developing countries, with the developed capitalist countries, and with all countries in the world, irrespective of social system. All those relations are firmly based on the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage.

We firmly advocate the settlement of all conflicts and states of tension in various parts of the world exclusively by political means and negotiations to eliminate for good the use or threat of force in interstate relations.

Romania is in full solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples in Central America and by peoples everywhere to defend their right to independently decide their socio-economic development road, without any outside interference. In this respect, we value the efforts made by the Contadora group whose initiatives may contribute to the settlement of the situation in Central America by negotiations and to defending and safeguarding those peoples' right to free and independent development.

Our party and state are particularly concerned about the accentuation of the phenomenon of underdevelopment, the deepening of the gap between the developing and developed countries, and the problem of extremely high foreign debts that burden the developing countries, a fact that requires the establishment of a new international economic order based on full equality and equity in interstate relations.

The RCP is developing relations of friendship and solidarity with all communist and workers parties and untiringly struggles to achieve a new type of unity based on the principles of equality of rights and respect for each party's right to independently establish its political line and its revolutionary strategy and tactics. We also promote broad cooperation with socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, and with all revolutionary, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces interested in establishing an atmosphere of peace and international security.

We believe that strengthening the cooperation and unity of action of all those revolutionary and progressive forces is a decisive factor in asserting a new trend in the international arena, namely a trend of understanding, cooperation, and peace to ensure each people's sacred right to independently decide its destiny and to achieve its aspirations for freedom, independence, and progress. Within this framework, our parties and countries are able, in our opinion, to make an important contribution to resolving the great problems confronting mankind today and to the triumph of the ideals of socialism in the world.

We extend warmest wishes for success to you in implementing the important decisions that will be adopted to serve the interests of the friendly Cuban people and the cause of peace and social progress, of building a better and more just world on our planet.

RCP Central Committee

FURTHER ON LCY ANTICOMMUNIST IDEOLOGY CONFERENCE

18 Feb Session

LD190037 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Text] The 2-day consultations on the LCY's struggle against antisocialist activities and anticommunist ideologies is drawing to a close in Belgrade. Here is Sonja Badel:

At the beginning of today's meeting another 18 participants asked to be given the floor. This is yet further proof of how rare debates about ideological trends within the League of Communists are, but how, at the same time, necessary they are if confusions are to be eliminated which hamper the LC's ideological struggle.

While nationalism was the central topic of yesterday's debate, today's meeting concentrated on other "isms" which are emerging on the scene. Two reports and a number of scientific papers presented were used as a point of departure for the debate. The report on etatism and technobureaucratism was presented by Stipe Suvar, while Petar Zivadinovic discussed the ideology of the neo-Right.

Suvar explained his thesis, which a year ago provoked a sharp polemics in society. This refers to his criticism of those forces which would like to see the LCY program, the Constitution, and the Law on Associated Labor replaced by a long-term program of economic stabilization.

Probably because this time he put forward better arguments, there were no polemics about it today. Suvar also put forward the thesis that due to the still-undestroyed power of etatist and bureaucratic monopoly and their interdependence, associated labor continues to be expropriated. At the same time, the bulk of the surplus value is functioning independently within the banking and credit system, with associated labor having no control over it. Suvar examined in detail the activity of forces opposed to self-management which are in favor of abandoning the course of development which, proceeding from the income bracket, would lead to pooling labor and resources at the level not only of basic organizations of associated labor, but at the level of society as a whole.

Zivadinovic presented an interesting analysis of the formation of the neo-Right in the West. However, many of the participants in the debate criticized him for failing to apply the same critical procedure of analyzing the Right to our situation. Some of the others succeeded in doing precisely this. Zivojin Berisavljevic put forward the view that in our country the complex forces of the Right have disguised themselves under the cloak of liberalism.

Many of the participants noted that all anticommunist ideologies and antisocialist behavior begin to pose a threat only when they became an integral part of the way of thinking and practice in LC sections. This could be deducted from all the crisis situations our society has been through. The need was therefore stressed for the struggle against opportunism in the party, against suspicious and dangerous links with the proponents of the ideologies which are opposed to the LC.

It is worth drawing attention to the belief that the LC cannot lose the battle for self-managing socialist society, but that it still must change its behavior so as not to have to pay too high a price for the victory.

Many valuable contributions and debates which would help to provide insight into the topic under discussion are expected before the consultations end.

Dangers of Technological Dependence

AU191021 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Mirjana Trajkovic, Spomenka Deretio, and Zivojin Jerotijevic report on the second day of the Yugoslav symposium on LC tasks in the struggle against antisocialist and anticommunist tendencies and activities held in Belgrade on 17 and 18 February]

[Excerpts] It is a rule that the resistance of every system, including our own, is measured by the level of its capability not to accept as a rule aggressive ideological messages. This capability of a system is, it goes without saying, reduced in conditions of internal social confrontations and economic crisis, and therefore it is not a coincidence that participants of the Yugoslav symposium tried not only to penetrate the essence of the ideological identity of new rightist and new leftist move ments, but also to evaluate the susceptibility of our system to the influences.

In the context of the special ideological dependence, Slavko Kulic issued a warning about technological collaborationism. Yugoslavia has entered the state of high financial and technological dependence, and is thereby facing the danger that others will determine its ideology as well. Kulic observes a clear demarcation line of the bloc technological influences on our territory.

[Begin Kulic recording] I must tell you that there are about 4,000 projects in the field of international scientific cooperation, both in the natural and social sciences, located on the territory of Yugoslavia literally along the strategic directions of advance of NATO forces on the one, and Warsaw Pact forces on the other side. The problem of this bloc technological proportionism in our country is noticeable. We must perceive it mostly as concerns the transfer of classical technologies, since we are in a time of a need for the transfer of super-technologies. We must perceive the implications of what the systems of domination, particularly the great powers, are trying to achieve with the help of the transfer of super-technologies. They are trying to achieve ideological obedience of dominated societies with the help of the technological alternatives.

The Yugoslav society is not excluded from this and the two segments of our economic structure are most directly divided also in the case of classical technologies, especially in the power industry: On one side of Bosanski Brod we have Western technology and on the opposite side we have Eastern technology exclusively. I am not sure that they will be able to actually divide Yugoslav territory, but I am absolutely sure that they will divide the forces that decide the allocation of such technologies. [end recording]

Emigre Meeting To Sofia

AU191022 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 18 Feb 86

[Excerpts] The 2-day Yugoslav symposium of LC tasks in the struggle against antisocialist tendencies and anticommunist ideologies has concluded in Belgrade. Over 50 scientific, cultural, and public workers took part in the debate. The most discussed topics today, on the second day of the symposium, were the socioeconomic and political roots of statism and technocratism and the ideology of the so-called new rightists.

Andjelko Maslic gave data on the activity of anti-Yugoslav emigration. There are 30,000 emigres who are dealing in terrorism and the preparation of diversionist actions against our country. Their propaganda against Yugoslavia has also been increased.

Andjelko Maslic points out that Cominform emigres have been more firmly connecting themselves with Chetnik and Ustasha emigres in the past 3 years. It is characteristic that their meeting took place in Sofia, and it is now left to the BCP, Maslic says, to answer why it allowed this. Aggressive anticommunist ideologies have no chance, but one should not underestimate them either, Andjelko Maslic noted.

The concluding report was submitted by Dusan Popovic, president of the LCY Central Committee for Ideological Work. The results of this 2-day symposium are a contribution to precongress debates and will also be used in the preparations for the LCY Central Committee session which will be held most probably at the end of March and will discuss ideological trends in society.

'SIGNIFICANT CHANGE' IN LCY CC ELECTIONS NOTED

LD161605 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 16 Feb 86

[Excerpts] Draft changes and amendments to the LCY statute adopted at the last session of the LCY Central Committee will be the subject of public discussion in about 10 days' time. Suggestions and observations in connection with the proferred statutory solutions will be able to be made by the party membership right up to the 13th LCY Congress.

The greatest innovation is certainly the different position and role of the LCY Central Committee. The organizational structure of the party leadership remains unchanged.

In all the debates up to now, there has been least disagreement on the future rights and duties of the Central Committee. The draft changes and amendments to the statute envision it to be the right and duty of the LCY Central Committee to initiate and set in motion very concrete measures in the republics and provinces if it assesses that party policy in these environments is not being implemented as it should or if there are important deviations from it. These rights go as far as the possibility that the Central Committee in such cases has the right to call an extraordinary congress in the republic, or conference in the province.

In accordance with its future role, there is a significant change in the method of election of members of the LCY Central Committee. There was no dispute that members of the highest forum of Yugoslav Communists should be elected by the LCY Congress in a secret ballot and not merely be approved [verifikovati] by them, as has been the case up to now. The proposal of candidates would be carried out at a preliminary debate in republic and provincial LC organizations. What is new is that a candidate of one republic or province, in order to be proposed as a member of the LCY CC, must obtain support in other areas as well. In accordance with the new election method, in the future only the CC would decide on the ideopolitical responsibility of a member of the LCY CC. As is well known, hitherto ideopolitical measures were adopted by the central and provincial committees of the League of Communists and the LCY Central Committee simply "said Amen" to such decisions.

Draft changes and amendments to the LCY statute emphasize the executive function of the LCY Central Committee presidium.

According to solutions in the draft changes and amendments to the LCY statute, there is also an important change to the method of organizing the LC in associated labor. The formation of LC action conferences is envisaged in work and composite organizations of associated labor as a form of coordinating and linking together the activities of basic LC organizations. The starting point for defining this solution was the perception that for a large number of years LC influence in associated labor had not been in accordance with social needs, or with the role of the LC has in the system.

The draft statute foresees as a duty of all LC organs and organizations to organize a discussion in basic LC organizations before the adoption of stances and the determination of policy of broad social importance. Previously, this was the exclusive duty of the LCY CC and even then only where it was a matter of questions of a programmatic and statutory character.

BELOVSKI, JOURNALISTS DISCUSS 13TH LCY CONGRESS

LD192102 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1948 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, February 19 (TANJUG) -- The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and its forthcoming 13th Congress are facing strategic tasks of drawing the country out of the crisis, ensuring further stable development of socialist self-management and making the Yugoslav federation more efficacious, secretary of the presidency of the LCY Central Committee Dimce Belovski told foreign correspondents here today.

The results achieved by the LCY and its Central Committee during the past year or two constitute a real basis for the fulfilment of these tasks, pointed out Belovski. We have achieved a unity of views on many major issues, or created an ideo-political basis for their settlement, he said. Proceeding from this fact, the 13th congress would deal, above all, with a projection of further development, rather than with assessments of what had or had not been done since the last congress.

Belovski said that the Yugoslav Communists had passed through a period marked with intensive activity, both their own and of all their leaderships, due not only to the major social and economic problems they face, but also the necessity of the league developing its action ability more quickly now, without Josip Broz Tito. In the period, the League of Communists laid itself open to strong criticism on their part of its members and of all the working people.

Asked what would the LCY do to check statism, Belovski replied that statism was not a subjective orientation of individuals but the result of definite relationships: It cannot be prevented or abolished by decrees, but only by further development of socialist self management relations. By many actions during the past two years we helped check the statist power centres, but the job is not yet over, said Belovski.

Journalists showed special interest in solutions outlined in the draft statute of the LCY and (definitions?) of the republican and provincial League of Communists organizations. In answering these questions, Belovski dwelt on the history of the creation of the republics' communist parties and pointed out that the goal of Yugoslav Communists was unity of the entire political movement through unity of its parts. The formula in the draft statute of the LCY, he explained, makes it possible to carry into effect the principles of democratic centralism. It should also provide for a higher level of democratism in creating party policy and a greater sense of responsibility for its implementation.

Congress 'Last Week of June'

LD191549 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1355 GMT 19 Feb 86

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb (TANJUG) -- During his press conference for foreign journalists today Dimce Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that the 13th LCY Congress will be held during the last week of June in Belgrade. 1750 delegates will attend the congress, representing over 2 million LCY members.

The congress of Yugoslav Communists also will be attended by about 130 representatives of communist, socialist and social-democratic parties and liberation movements. The work of the 13th congress will be covered by about 500 Yugoslav and 250 foreign journalists.

KOMUNIST ARTICLE QUESTIONS NUCLEAR POWER USE

LD170342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1615 GMT 16 Feb 86

["The Nuclear Age -- An Undemocratic Alternative" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpt] Belgrade 16 Feb (TANJUG) -- The above is the heading under which the latest issue of KOMUNIST carries an interview with Professor Slavko Kulic, scientific advisor in the Zagreb Economic Institute and head of the Center for Strategic Research, in which he draws attention to the serious consequences for the present and for the future, in particular, if the "nuclear alternative" is realized, in other words, if our country carries out its program of nuclear power plants construction.

Nuclear energy is presented as the easiest way (?of generating electricity), if only we had the money to buy nuclear power plants. However, even if it were not a question of money, the way in which nuclear energy has so far been produced and used calls for an explanation of the extreme situation which we have been pushed into by people of inadequate knowledge, overexcited technocrats who have chosen to secure their power in society by promoting the nuclear alternative of generating electricity without any consideration of what it would mean for future generations, and for us who are using that form of energy. So says Dr Kulic, emphasizing that this is not just a technological problem but is also a problem of a democratic nature. He goes on:

I find it therefore strange that decisions about this issue are being made by people of inadequate knowledge who are committing intellectual violence on the public. The fact that our general public is inadequately informed about the short-term benefits and, on the other hand, long-term consequences (?of nuclear technology) is unacceptable from the point of view of socialist democracy and the system of socialist self-management....